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VOL. VI NO. 301

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1981 DHUL QA'ADA 27, 1401 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES - TWO RIALS

Haig, Gromyko agree on arms control talks

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 25 (AP) — edging to "spare no effort" to reach an appropriate agreement, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced today that the two nations will begin talks aimed at controlling nuclear arms in Europe by 30 in Geneva.



Andrei Gromyko

Alexander Haig

"Both sides believe in the importance of these negotiations for enhancing stability and international security and pledge to spare no effort to reach an appropriate agreement," Haig said in a joint statement. Gromyko and Haig met for more than four hours Wednesday — three hours alone and one hour with the U.S. Mission across from U.N. headquarters to discuss the missile control talks and other U.S.-Soviet differences. The talks represented the first high-level, U.S.-Soviet contact since President Reagan took office eight months ago and were characterized by a U.S. spokesman as being "frank and businesslike." A second meeting is set for Monday.

The joint statement issued here said the chief U.S. negotiator will be Paul H. Nitze, who was a member of the Nixon administration team that negotiated the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) between the United States and the Soviets in 1972. He is considered a hardliner in dealing with the Soviets on arms control and was a strong critic of the Salt II treaty concluded under the Carter administration but withdrawn from the ratification process after the Soviets sent troops into Afghanistan in December 1979.

The announcement said the Soviet's chief negotiator will be U. A. Kvitsinsky, believed to be about 60, and most recently minister counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Bonn. The statement said Haig and Gromyko "agreed on the need to hold formal negotiations on such arms and on behalf of their governments agreed to begin these negotiations Nov. 30 in Geneva, Switzerland."

The joint announcement was the first tangible sign of progress in the meeting, which came after months of vitriolic statements out of the Kremlin and the White House. Haig did not meet with reporters after the meeting but through State Department spokesman Dean Fischer told reporters in a statement that "we touched on a number of international issues." Gromyko did not comment.

In an effort to soothe U.S.-Soviet relations before the meeting, Reagan sent a letter to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev Tuesday saying he hoped the two countries could establish a "framework of mutual respect. Haig had said previously that successful meetings between him and Gromyko could help pave the way to the summit meeting proposed by Brezhnev last February.

Fischer declined to say what Haig and Gromyko discussed other than the negotiations on missile deployment in Europe. However, he said prior to the meeting that Haig planned to voice U.S. concern over Poland, Afghanistan and Cambodia. Haig had said he would tell Gromyko the Soviets must not intervene militarily in Poland if they want to improve relations with the United States.

The missile negotiations are aimed at limiting the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

French aide likens Israel to Rhodesia

TEL AVIV, Sept. 24 (AP) — An aide of French President Francois Mitterrand was quoted Thursday as warning that Israel was in danger of becoming "a political Rhodesia," the daily *Davar*, journal of Israel's mouthpiece of the Labor Party, said Mitterrand aide Jacques Attali made the remark in a closed meeting with the Labor Party.

Attali was quoted as saying "Israel already an economic Rhodesia, and there is a danger that it will become a political Rhodesia."

The paper did not say whether Attali referred to the comparison. Until it won independence and black majority rule last year and became Zimbabwe, Rhodesia was led by a white minority and was an international outcast under economic and diplomatic boycott.

Attali, who left Israel for Egypt earlier this week after meeting with Israeli leaders, was not available for comment.

The *Davar* report came as Labor Party under new leader to Paris for a private meeting with Mitterrand — the first between the recently elected French leader and a senior Israeli aide.

Attali was quoted as saying Israel could use its diplomatic problems by letting them help it. He was said to have called it "the leading factor" in Europe, with considerable influence in Washington.

Israeli relations with France are chronically strained by French support for Palestinian national aspirations.

At the United Nations Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told the U.N. General Assembly on Wednesday that Italy felt "Palestine Liberation Organization would be given an opportunity to prove its willingness to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute."

Colombo, speaking in the 155-nation assembly's general policy debate, noted that Italy considered the PLO "a significant political force of the Palestinian people."

At the same time, he said Italy believed in "mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians" was necessary and fundamental to the peace process.

He declared that Italy recognized both Jews' right to existence and security and the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Colombo, remarking that the point of departure in the Middle East was "no longer zero," said Italy continued to support efforts to settle that problem being made by the 10 European Common Market countries — Ireland, Denmark, Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Greece and Italy itself.

By Hisamitsu Ohsie

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (R) — The Japanese, after years of rejecting possession of gold as a vulgar vulgar alien to their aesthetic sense, are well on the way to a gold rush. They are buying more gold these days, importing more and showing substantial interest in Kruggerand coins.

Import figures for July show Japan imported a record 22 tons of gold, excluding coins. This is nearly double the 11.4 tons imported in June and compares with total imports for the whole of last year of 31.8 tons.

In the first seven months of 1981 the Japanese imported 84 tons of gold. The total this year is expected to surpass the record 127.8 tons seen in 1973.

The recent fall of gold to \$400 an ounce and the yen's rebound against the dollar after its summer weakness brought the domestic gold price into the reach of salary

Poor confidence sighted Sterling nosedives

LONDON, Sept. 24 (R) — Shares plunged on the London stock exchange again Thursday and the pound sterling fell sharply on foreign exchange markets because of what dealers said was spreading lack of confidence in the British economy.

After falling 20.5 points Wednesday, the largest fall more than seven years, the London stock exchange *Financial Times* share index fell a further 17.4 points to close at 477.4.

Dealers reported market was in the grip of confusion and some hysteria. "There is not a buyer in sight," one said. "The market's decline of the last few weeks gathered pace Wednesday after Wall Street analyst Joe Granville predicted a big slump on both the London and New York markets."

But Wall Street, which fell sharply Wednesday before staging a good recovery, started to advance with the Dow Jones industrial average moving up two points.

Sterling, which fell Wednesday against the dollar, plunged to \$1.7747 in London from its overnight \$1.8120. Analysts said pressure on sterling and the stock market followed recent figures showing a rapid increase in the British money supply and inflation starting to rise again.

Keith Percy of stockbrokers Phillips and Drew said the atmosphere on the London stock exchange was utter confusion. He

said: "It seems there is a bit of hysteria coming into play now...people will eventually come to their senses when they look at the numbers." Company profits were recovering and shares were now relatively cheap, he added.

He said investors' fears of another rise in interest rates and a renewed squeeze on the economy by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's new headline cabinet influencing the stock market.

The government interviewed last week to put up British interest rates to halt the slide of sterling, but the currency Thursday fell even lower on its trade-weighted index. Analysts said the economic indicators pointed to even higher interest rates if sterling's slide continued, and this was depressing business confidence in recovery from the recession which has already shot unemployment to 12.4 percent.

Stock markets in the Far East and Australia also slumped Thursday after Wednesday's news from London. The Tokyo, Hong Kong and Sydney markets all fell sharply in moves which dealers described as following the trend set in London.

The Tokyo stock market average fell 128 points to close at 7,364 and the Sydney all-ordinaries index fell 10.7 points to 589.3, its lowest for 16 months.

Calls for arms talks France swears by NATO

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AFP) — President Francois Mitterrand, warning of the danger posed by the Soviet military buildup, Thursday pledged his Socialist government's fidelity to the North Atlantic Alliance and said "only the balance of forces preserves peace."

In his first news conference since his stunning election victory last May, Mitterrand also had supportive words for insurgent movements in the Third World and committed France to efforts to help the world's poor. The president, in an apparent bid to reassure allies that the new leftist government would not drift toward neutralism in East-West disputes, said that "France does not confuse pacifism as a postulate with peace as a result."

"Only the balance of forces preserves peace," he said. "That is why I alerted public opinion about excessive Soviet armament in Europe. That is why I hope that (arms) negotiations begin without speculating on the advantage of the moment."

Mitterrand said that France recognizes its "rights and obligations" toward its partners in the North Atlantic Alliance, but added that Paris hoped for mutually profitable ties with the Soviet Bloc as well.

The French leader also addressed greetings "to freedom fighters throughout the world" and implicitly rejected the notion promoted

by officials in the United States that most revolutionary movements were Communist-inspired.

"In Latin America, in Africa as well as elsewhere, revolutions, revolts, and liberation movements are born out of misery, exploitation and totalitarianism," he asserted. He also said that France planned to "neither challenge nor provoke anybody." Mitterrand pledged efforts to help the world's developing nations, saying that it was "unacceptable" for France that 1,000 million people live in poverty.

He said that at the July summit of industrialized nations in Ottawa he urged that an international energy policy be developed within the framework of the World Bank. On the domestic front, the socialist president hoped that France would see a three percent economic growth rate in 1982 and defended his government's moves to nationalize banks and key industrial sectors.

The nationalizations were France's "weapon for the defense of French production," Mitterrand said, adding that "the public sector is a performing sector." He also promised efforts to boost French manufacturers' share of domestic sales, saying that they had lost five to six percent of the market here to foreign competition in the last five years.

Mounting fears over inflation send share markets tumbling

By Allan Barker

LONDON, Sept. 24 (R) — The dramatic slump in share prices in many financial centers stems from fears about the ability of major governments to gain control of inflation and deliver on their promises, stock market analysts said Thursday.

The right-wing monetarist governments of President Reagan in the United States and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Britain are particularly under pressure at the moment. The New York and London stock markets are signalling their worries that Reagan supply-side economics and Thatcher monetarism, after all, will not easily deliver the promised benefits and a return to healthy economic growth.

Wall Street fears a U.S. recession because of high interest rates and worse inflation because of too much government spending, while London is worried that there may be even higher interest rates, more inflation because of the slide of sterling and delayed recovery from recession, the analysts said.

The gloom on Wall Street and in London has contributed to a weakening of confidence elsewhere, including Tokyo, Hong Kong and Sydney, while most European markets were also scared today.

Dire predictions by U.S. investment

adviser Joseph Granville that New York and London shares were set for a steep fall triggered Wednesday's sharp declines — which continued Thursday in London — but analysts said investors had already been highly nervous and ready to react to such a catalyst.

"Granville's remarks pushed the (Wall Street) market over the brink," said New York investment analyst Hildegarde Zagorski, attributing some of the weakness to widespread predictions that the recent slight decline in U.S. interest rates is only temporary.

New York analysts said U.S. investors also remain sceptical of President Reagan's ability to hold the federal budget deficit within the target he has set his administration. Reagan is due to announce cuts of about \$16 billion in the budget for the 1982 fiscal year and to try to boost the financial community's waning faith in his policies and the sluggish economy.

Wall Street has already signalled it does not think the cuts will be enough to prevent a ballooning deficit that would be inflationary and put further upward pressure on interest rates.

Reagan is facing much the same problems as Mrs. Thatcher did in her first year of office, London analysts said — namely, the problem of securing enough political support to get government spending down sufficiently to

Official disclaims AWACS stripping

RIYADH, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Any modification in the AWACS radar planes which differs from original U.S. agreements with less advanced equipment would not be acceptable to Saudi Arabia, a spokesman for the Kingdom's Armed Forces said Thursday.

The response was made in reply to recent suggestions by U.S. government officials who have said a "modified package" might be the answer to present objections in the U.S. Congress and Senate to the sale. Allegations were also made Wednesday by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas* claiming the radar planes will come without advanced equipment.

"If stripping the AWACS of sophisticated equipment was something the Kingdom could accept the deal would have been concluded long ago with no problems," the spokesman said in a statement published by the official Saudi Press Agency.

"But the Kingdom's determination to obtain this type of early warning aircraft, with the communications and control systems it contains, is what has provoked the resentment and fear of the Zionist and other hostile forces," he added.

He said the Kingdom now has enough Saudi Arabian technicians and tacticians to select the type and proper equipment for the weapons it needs with great precision. The spokesman said some Air Force planes have been modified and developed to suit Saudi needs and circumstances, so much so that the Air Force now has planes with modifications which do not even exist in the country that originally manufactured them.

"Our Air Force, knows definitely, clearly and precisely what they want and where and how to obtain it, the spokesman stressed. *Al-Qabas* report is untrue, he said. "Had the stripping of the AWACS planes of strategic components been acceptable to Saudi Arabia, the deal would have been implemented long ago without problems. But it is Saudi Arabia's insistence to acquire this type of Airborne Warning and Control System planes with all the control and communication devices they contain that frightened the Zionists and all other enemy forces who feel that their ambitions and design in the area could be threatened by a powerful Saudi Arabian Air Force," the spokesman said.

"It is regrettable, that Arab newspapers follow a cheap path with doubtful and insincere reporting rather than respecting the ethics and noble mission of journalism which acquaints the reader with what is really happening," the spokesman added. *Al-Qabas* has echoed the malicious campaign of propaganda, calumnies and distorted facts spread by international Zionist and communist newspapers, he said. Those campaigns are directed against Saudi Arabia because of its consistent and clear-cut attitude toward shaping the destiny of Arab and Islamic issues, he said.

The spokesman underlined that Saudi



(AP wirephoto)

AWACS PLANE: An Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft sits on the ramp at Andrews Air Force Base Monday. It was open for a tour by newsmen and members of Congress.

Arabia pays no heed to such misleading reporting by cheap information media, because it is accustomed to such campaigns on the part of Zionist, communist and suspicious circles whose only purpose is to sow doubt about the capacity of the Royal Saudi Air Force which has become the pride of all Arab and Islamic air forces. "However, what we regret," the spokesman said, "is that

(Continued on back page)

U.S. administration is deeply concerned

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (R) — The Reagan administration is now deeply concerned about its chances of persuading Congress to allow the sale of advanced radar planes to Saudi Arabia, State Department sources said Wednesday. Sources portrayed the administration as working feverishly to head off what would be a major foreign policy defeat.

Some U.S. officials said privately that President Reagan would lose if the Senate voted today on the plan to sell five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes to Riyadh. "We're behind and trying to play catch-up," one State Department source said.

A vote against AWACS by both congressional bodies next month would prevent Reagan for going ahead with the deal.

Publicly, the administration has been predicting a victory, but its assessment was jarred last week when Senate anti-AWACS forces said half the senate was for blocking the sale. Support for the sale in the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives is already considered a lost cause.

Israel has protested against the deal, claiming the planes would threaten its security but the administration says they would be used to protect Saudi Arabia. Administration officials have met daily with congressional leaders, including Senate Republican leader Howard Baker, to devise a political strategy to win support for the deal.

Sources said the administration was also trying to persuade house leaders to delay an almost certain negative vote there until the Senate has a chance to act on AWACS.

National Security Adviser Richard Allen has been coordinating the administration's lobbying, which has included highly-technical briefings.

But sources said military briefing was being overshadowed by political briefing involving officials other than Allen. The AWACS sale will go ahead automatically if both houses of Congress do not vote to block it by Oct. 30.

Earlier Tuesday four former United States ambassadors to Saudi Arabia called for sale of the air defense equipment to Saudi Arabia. The four Robert G. Neumann, John C. West, James E. Akins and Parker T. Hart — told reporters that the "promise and credibility of two presidents and the country" rests on the \$8.5 billion sale — now in deep trouble in Congress.

All four former diplomats, who are now in private business, said if Congress rejects the sale, it will mean Israel has a veto over American foreign policy decisions.

Calling the bitter debate now taking place in Congress over the arms sale "package" a "watershed event in foreign policy," the former ambassadors forecast a "degradation" of the U.S. — Saudi relationship — including a review of oil policy — if Congress blocks the sale.

Arafat in Makkah

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization arrived here Thursday night at the invitation of the World Muslim League.

Arafat, who will attend the League's meetings, in Makkah, was received at the airport by Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al Sudeiri, the commissioner of Jeddah; Gen. Mansour Al Shueibi, commander of the Western Region; Sheikh Muhammad Safwat, secretary general of the League and PLO officials in the Kingdom.

Arafat left Jeddah for Makkah shortly after arrival.

Japan to set up gold futures market; demand grows

earnings. A 100 gram 10 Tolas bar costing about 340,000 yen (\$1,520) can now easily be afforded from a salary earner's twice-yearly bonus of about 700,000 yen (\$3,125).

Property-ownership is extremely difficult for the Japanese as a house can cost over 50 million yen (\$223,000) in Tokyo, so the Japanese view gold as a hedge against inflation.

Japan has seen gold-buying sprees before. In 1973 the government liberalized precious metal imports and gold demand rose sharply. But demand was choked by the rising of oil prices that year and fell sharply in 1974.

Demand picked up again in 1978, when the government allowed gold exports. A strong yen that year helped and 1978

imports rose to 98.5 tons. But another round of oil prices increases again reduced demand and imports.

A bullion sales campaign continued however reinforced by the entry of South Africa's International Gold Corporation (Intergold) into Japan to market the Kruggerand.

The international price of gold has fallen this year well below 1980's record levels and early last month was below \$400 an ounce. This has led to renewed interest in the commodity.

Jun Namikawa, a research manager at Nomura Research Institute, said gold holding is spreading. He noted that ownership of gold per head in Japan is far below that in some other Western countries, so demand is likely to be strong. The popularity of the

metal was strengthened by the introduction of the Kruggerand into the Japanese market last December.

The finance ministry said gold coin imports, mostly Kruggerands, touched a monthly record of 1.14 tons in July. June imports were just under a ton.

The July figure brought imports for the first seven months of 1981 to 3.79 tons against 1.22 for the whole of 1980. Last month an Intergold spokesman said in Tokyo that over 150,000 troy ounces of Kruggerands will be sold in Japan this year. A local coin retailer added that the one-gram troy ounce coin is proving popular as a monthly purchase.

Growing interest in gold has prompted the government to allow Japan's first public gold futures market to be set up, in which

gold can be sold for delivery at a future date. Trading is due to begin by next March at the latest.

The establishment of the public futures market also aims to crush a black market which emerged on the liberalization of gold exports. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said private futures trading in gold will stop from Sept. 24.

Japanese banks want to stop any large movement of bank assets into gold hoarding by issuing gold certificates. They expect to be allowed to issue them after next April.

The Tokyo government is showing less interest in gold than the Japanese. Government sources said the government does not intend to increase its gold reserves at present. The recent sharp increase in gold imports will have little impact on Japan's

balance of payments, they added.

Banking and gold trading sources are now waiting to see how stable Japanese interest in gold will be.

High U.S. interest rates have been the main depressing influence on gold prices this year. But the international gold price today traded at around \$460 an ounce following recent hints by some U.S. administration officials that interest rates could fall. Increased political tension in Poland has also encouraged the higher price.

The yen exchange rate is also likely to determine future Japanese interest in gold, while the debate in the United States on returning to the gold standard could be another key factor.

A gold standard monetary system is one in which the gold value of a currency is fixed by law. The authorities have to be prepared to exchange gold at a given rate for the currency. The system was abandoned by most countries in 1931.

SR2.5b freeway contracts concluded

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — Eight national firms and two Korean companies will share in the construction of the 10-section expressway linking Makkah with Madinah at a total cost of SR2,508 billion. According to the *Saudi Economic Survey* Thursday the following firms will undertake the job:

- 1 — Section I of 36 kms was signed with Al-Medina Contracting and Trading Co. at a cost of SR186,840,800.
- 2 — Section II of 42 kms with Al-Dakheel Corporation at a cost of SR230, million.
- 3 — Section III of 56.7 kms with the Korean firm of Kong Yung Construction Co. at a cost of SR254.4 million.
- 4 — Section IV, of 56 kms with the Korean firm of Sam Whan Enterprise Co. at a cost of SR256 million.
- 5 — The contract for Section V consisting of 56 kms was signed with Al-Mabani General Contractors at a cost of SR205.2 million.
- 6 — Section VI of 74 kms was awarded to General Agencies Corporation (GAC) at a cost of about SR389 million.
- 7 — The joint venture of Talal Establishment and Abdul Jabbar Establishment signed the contract for Section VII with a length of 61 kms at a cost of SR287.3 million.
- 8 — Section VIII was signed with Al-Harbi Establishment for Trade and Contracting. It is 32 kms long and will cost SR163.8 million.
- Work on section VIII A of this expressway started two years ago by a joint Italian-Korean venture comprising Stices and Dong Ah. It is 19 kms long and cost SR140.2 million.
- 9 — Section IX was signed with Al-Harbi Establishment for Trade and Contracting at a cost of SR44.5 million. It is 40 kms long.
- 10 — Assakkaf Establishment signed the contract for section X with a length of 73 kms at a cost of SR345.3 million.

The implementation period for each section was fixed at two years. The project involves 25 flyovers and cross-roads with a total length of 25 kms. The road will consist of six lanes, three in each direction separated by a 20-meter median strip. The road will be 11.35 meters wide in each direction.

U.S. treasury justifies experts work in Riyadh

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — A U.S. Treasury Department official justified U.S. government employee services to Saudi Arabia as "a reimbursable detail" of which "the benefit is to us."

Assistant Secretary of Treasury for International Affairs, Marc Leland, testifying before a house subcommittee investigating OPEC investment in the United States, told Congressmen that there is no basis for concern over the services that the U.S. treasury supplies through the Joint U.S.-Saudi Commission.

During the hearing, a Congressman charged that the United States-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Development Cooperation possibly violates U.S. law and constitutes an "almost shocking conflict of interest."

Representative Benjamin Rosenthal (Democratic of New York) confronted Leland, berating the Treasury Department for having "certain employees...paid by the Saudi Arabian government."

In reality, the 38 employees of the Treasury Department are paid by the U.S. government, which, in turn, is reimbursed for its services by the Kingdom. The commission was established in 1974 by Crown Prince Fahd and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to aid Saudi Arabia in expanding its development.

Rosenthal compared the commission to a "fifth column," defined in the dictionary as "any group of people who aid the enemy from within their own country." Rosenthal's comments came during the final day of hearings investigating OPEC investments in the United States.

Rosenthal questioned whether commission employees are loyal to the United States or to Saudi Arabia. Leland replied, "they are U.S. nationals, they owe their loyalties to the joint commission."

The exchange became heated, with Rosenthal pressing the issue of U.S. employees' salaries reimbursed by the Kingdom. He again asked, "to whom do these people owe their loyalties?"

"I don't think the issue arises," said Leland, "they are U.S. citizens, and therefore, they owe their loyalties to the United States." He added, "there is no conflict of interest."

When asked why the Treasury Department didn't have similar relations with other foreign governments, the Treasury official replied that no other government had, thus far, expressed such an interest, and that no other government could bring the United States the "billions of dollars worth of business" that Saudi Arabia does.

"I'm going to ask the G.A.O. (Government Accounting Office) whether or not you are in violation of the law," Rosenthal concluded, "I happen to believe you are."

According to a treasury department spokesman, the G.A.O. investigated foreign reimbursement payments in 1968 and found no violation of the law.

The U.S.-Saudi Joint Commission operates under a 20-year-old law that authorizes federal agencies to be reimbursed for supplying technical assistance to foreign governments. Other federal agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Labor, have similar arrangements with foreign governments.

Thirty-eight Treasury Department employees provide assistance to the Kingdom through the Joint Commission. Some began work as early as 1974. The commission has received little attention in the past, but that promises to change, as a Treasury spokesman told *Arab News* that the department has been deluged with inquiries following the Rosenthal hearing.

The primary purpose of the hearings was to investigate whether OPEC investments, and particularly Saudi Arabian holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds and bills, should be made public. Rosenthal, a 19-year veteran of Congress who represents sections of New York city and Long Island — with large Jewish populations — faces reelection next year.

King Khaled exchanges felicitations

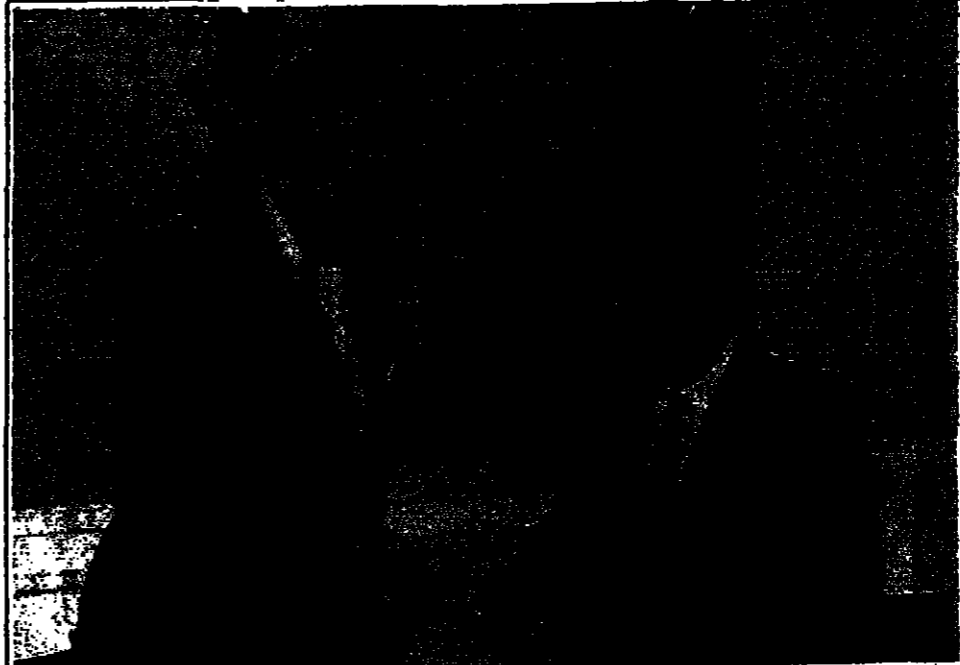
TAIF, Sept. 24 (SPA) — King Khaled exchanged cables of felicitation with kings, rulers and head of Islamic, Arab and friendly states on the occasion of the golden anniversary of Kingdom's foundation day Wednesday.

The leaders of Islamic, Arab and friendly states expressed in the cables their best wishes for King Khaled's health and the success and progress of the Saudi Arabian people.

The King received cables from Ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed, UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, Ruler of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani, King Hussein of Jordan, King Hassan of Morocco, President Hafez Assad of Syria, President Muhammad Zia ul Haq of Pakistan, President Kenan Evren of Turkey, Acting President Abdul Sattar of Bangladesh and President Ahmad Abdul Rahman of the Islamic Republic of Comoro Islands. King Khaled also received cables from President Heilla Lamin of Ghana, President Walter Scheep of the Federal Republic of Germany, President Lopez Jose Petillo of Mexico, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, President Sandro Beritini of Italy, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, the President of the People's Republic of Benin, President Chiang Chung-Ku of the Republic of China, and President Moussa Traore of Mali.

Mauritanian envoy here

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 (SPA) — A Mauritanian envoy arrived here Wednesday evening to convey a message to King Khaled from the Mauritanian president. The envoy, Abdul Rahman, is head of the presidential office.



DONATION: Sheikh Ahmad Abdul Jabbar (right), ambassador and permanent representative of the Kingdom to the United Nations office in Geneva presented a check for \$30 million to Paul Harrding, high commissioner for refugees. The contribution was made for the African refugee program at the international conference on assistance to refugees in Africa held in Geneva last April. It followed recent contributions by the Kingdom on behalf of refugees in Somalia and Zimbabwe.

Miteb visits Makkah works

MAKKAH, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Prince Miteb, minister of public works and housing and acting minister of municipal and rural affairs, inspected bridge and tunnel projects at Mina and public services in Makkah Wednesday.

He visited the sites of Shubaika bridge and the third multi-story parking. He then toured the sites where mountain tops at Mina are being leveled. The prince also inspected Prince Fahd street which is presently under construction. It will provide a direct link between Mina and Makkah.

Prince Miteb said he was proud that so many projects were executed in his country for the benefit of pilgrims and to ensure their welfare and comfort. Such gigantic projects, he said, were carried out according to the directives of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd to look after the pilgrims as the King of Saudi Arabia is the custodian of the two harams.

He added that the 13 tunnels for cars and pedestrians will help prevent traffic jams in the holy city this year, while the bridges in various parts of Makkah and Mina will reduce congestion. He also said that the Project Committee for the Development of Mina is implementing several other projects.

King Hassan, Chatti discuss Palestine, Fahd peace plan

RABAT, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Jeddah-based Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), concluded a three-day visit to Morocco Thursday. He held talks with King Hassan II, the president of Jerusalem Committee, on several Islamic issues of which the Jerusalem and Palestine issues and the Saudi Arabian peace proposal were foremost.

They also discussed the strategy to be followed at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly meeting and the Arab summit conference.

During the meeting, King Hassan and Chatti also reviewed the various issues discussed by the committee at its last meeting in Morocco and the Islamic summit resolutions on the Palestinian issue and the liberation of Jerusalem from Zionist control.

Foreign ministers of Islamic countries will hold a meeting in New York at the beginning of next month to coordinate their stand during the forthcoming assembly session.

Taif will host investors' conference

TAIF, Sept. 24 (SPA) — A conference for Arab businessmen and investors will be held here next March with the aim of boosting the role of the private sector in the Arab world, it was announced here Thursday.

The Secretary General of the Arab Chambers Federation Kazim Abdul Hamid Al-Muhaidei said the conference will be one of the most important economic meetings

because of the large number of eminent businessmen and economists who have agreed to attend it.

He said priority will be given to food production projects, industrial enterprises and commercial operations which help increase the volume of inter-Arab trade and communications.

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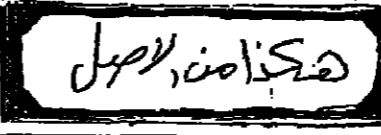
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Friday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:45	4:46	4:17	4:04	4:29	4:58
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:12	12:13	11:45	11:31	11:56	12:25
Asr (Afternoon)	3:37	3:39	3:10	2:57	3:22	3:52
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:15	6:16	5:47	5:34	5:59	6:28
Isha (Night)	7:45	7:46	7:17	7:04	7:29	7:58

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During October visit

Arafat to urge Japan adopt new M.E. plan

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, making his first visit to Japan next month, will call on Tokyo to establish a separate Mideast policy and not blindly follow the United States in seeking a solution to the Middle East problem, PLO representative in Japan Fathi Abdul Hamid said Thursday.

Hamid, noting that Japan has strategic interests in the Gulf, said Japan should use its economic clout to influence events in the Mideast and not take the lead from Washington. He accused the United States of pursuing "gunboat diplomacy" to further its aims in the region.

He also accused the United States of direct involvement in the Israeli attack on an Iraqi nuclear research center in June.

Hamid, briefing foreign reporters on Arafat's upcoming visit, said Arafat will seek diplomatic status for the PLO's Tokyo office and discuss with government leaders possible

role for Japan to play in settling the Palestinian question and securing peace in the troubled Mideast. Although Japan does not recognize the PLO, it has actively stepped up its contacts with the Palestinian freedom movement.

Groundwork for Arafat's visit, his first to Japan, was laid two years ago when a Japanese parliamentary delegation promoting friendship with the Palestinians invited him. Arafat had said he would not visit Japan until he received an official invitation from the Japanese government.

The PLO chairman is expected to arrive in Japan in mid-October for 3-4 days. Hamid said. Japanese newspaper have speculated that such a visit would amount to virtual recognition of the PLO by the Japanese government. Hamid said Arafat has meetings scheduled with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sunao Sumoda.

Disagreement over agenda disrupts autonomy talks

CAIRO, Sept. 24 (R) — Egyptian-Israeli negotiators on Palestinian autonomy, which resumed Wednesday after a 16-month break, Thursday disrupted by disagreement over an agenda.

Officials said a morning plenary session had been postponed several hours to give a sub-committee more time to settle the subjects to be negotiated. U.S. officials, who are also taking part in the talks, were trying to

mediate.

Ever since the negotiations first started in May, they have been plagued by disputes over the extent of autonomy to be granted to the 1.5 million Palestinians in occupied land. Israel wants Palestinians to have limited control over day-to-day affairs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip while Egypt is pressing for full autonomy.

Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Boutros Boutros Ghali interviewed in Cairo by Israel radio said Egypt plans to put forward new proposals aimed at bringing the Palestinians into autonomy talks.

Ghali said Wednesday night "I recognize that it will be difficult to get a mandate from the Palestinians but what we must discuss together is how to find new channels of communications with the Palestinians." Ghali said they should also discuss "how to adopt measures to build confidence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip so that they (the Palestinians) will look to the negotiations in a different way."

2 held for Cyprus blast

NICOSIA, Sept. 24 (R) — Two Persons were remanded in custody Thursday in connection with a grenade attack Wednesday on an Israeli shipping agency in Limassol, the Cyprus News Agency (CNA) said. Five Greek Cypriots were wounded in the attack.

Police said the two remanded were Ibrahim Jayousse, and Abdul Hamid Goussan 31. The Cyprus government issued a statement Thursday condemning the attack and expressed its deepest sympathy to the wounded.

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Ali Khamenei has edge in Iranian poll

TEHRAN, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei appears certain to win next week's presidential election, as both the press and the Iranian leadership Thursday further boosted his candidacy.

Khamenei, 41, is one of five presidential candidates to succeed the late Muhammad Ali Rajai, who was killed in a bomb attack Aug. 30. But the other four candidates have virtually faded into the background. The latest to declare support was Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, who Thursday described Khamenei as "the most competent" candidate and a "model Muslim." The ministers of foreign affairs and national guidance, Hossein Mousavi and Hojatoleslam Abdolmajid Moadikha, followed suit in backing Khamenei.

At the same time, Thursday press published photographs of Khamenei in military garb. Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported the execution of 29 government opponents in Rudsar, Gaenshahr, Rasht, Meshed, Khorramabad and Qom on charges ranging from bank robbery to possession of weapons, participation in armed demonstrations and terrorism.

The 29 were described as members of several small "pro-American groups", including the People's-Mujahedeen. One had been convicted of the murder of Meshed MP Hojatoleslam Kamyad.

Support growing in IAEA for ousting Israel

VIENNA, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Fourteen ThirdWorld and nonaligned countries Thursday publicly supported a draft resolution to suspend Israel's membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the June 7 bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center.

That draft resolution was presented Wednesday by the delegations from Saudi Arabia Sudan, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates at the current IAEA annual general conference. Suspension of Israel's membership requires a two-third majority of the 91 countries attending the conference. An IAEA spokesman said.

Total membership of the IAEA now stands at 111 countries following the admission of Zimbabwe. The draft resolution said the general conference "decides also to suspend Israel from the exercise of the privileges and rights of membership until it abides by the provisions of the Security Council resolution 487 of 19 June 1971."

The Security Council resolution condemned the bombing of the French-built research center. The resolution among other things urged Israel to place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards. Israel has not signed the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The draft endorsed a recommendation by the agency's 34-member board of governors last June to suspend Israel's membership and all IAEA technical aid to the Zionist state.

Sadat removes top official

CAIRO, Sept. 24 (R) — The chief of Egypt's information department, Shafiq Abdul-Hamid, has been removed from his job by President Anwar Sadat, the department said Thursday. No reason was given for the move which closely followed the dismissal of Mansour Hassan, one of Sadat's closest aides, who was minister for information and culture.

Information department officials said Abdul-Hamid, who had been in the post less than a year, was to be replaced by Mamoch El-Beltagi, information councillor at the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan. Since launching an internal crackdown this month, the government has closed seven opposition journals, moved some 50 journalists in the government-controlled media to other posts and expelled two Western correspondents.

BRIEFS

BUCHAREST, (AFP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, arrived here Thursday for an official friendship visit, the Rumanian news agency Agerpres said.

ATHENS, (AP) — An Athens court Wednesday sentenced a Libyan citizen to life imprisonment for killing another Libyan here last year. Muhammad Abdullah Saad, 50, of Benghazi, an employee of the Libyan National Oil Company was arrested in March 1980 following the murder of Abu Bakr Abdul-Rahman, 23, from Tripoli.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's request for a U.S. contribution of \$125 million for the Sinai peacekeeping force was approved Tuesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

NAIROBI, (AFP) — A simmering dispute between the Libyan embassy here and *The Standard*, one of Kenya's two daily newspapers, seems destined to end in court as the newspaper announced Thursday that it had received a letter from the embassy's lawyers.

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Violence grips Dacca as plotters executed

DACCA, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Protestors burned at least six vehicles, including the car of a government minister Wednesday after the execution of 12 army officers convicted of killing former President Ziaur Rahman.

Violence began in the morning at the university, and later spread to other neighborhoods, as young protestors marched through the streets chanting anti-hanging slogans, blocking traffic and stoning cars. About 15 vehicles, including cars, buses and jeeps were damaged. The police, who made 55 arrests, seemed unable to cope with the demonstrators.

Violence reportedly picked up again later in the day in the capital's new market near the university. The authorities have turned over the bodies of the 12 executed officers to their families, reports reaching Dacca said.

Early Wednesday morning, as the authorities were preparing the executions, they arrested retired Col. Nuruzzaman.

Turkey orders probe into plane crashes

ANKARA, Sept. 24 (AP) — As major NATO exercises began in western Turkey, the government ordered an urgent investigation into crashes by Turkish jet fighters on two successive days.

Forty-two Turkish military personnel were killed and 68 were injured in the two accidents which took place during preparations by Turkey's armed forces for the NATO exercises, code named "Display Determination-81," which began Thursday. More than 60,000 NATO troops from Turkey, the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Greece and Portugal are taking part in the exercises in Turkish Thrace.

Afghan fighters take Marouf

ALLAH JIRGA, Afghanistan, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Afghan "Hezbe Islami" fighters last Monday attacked and captured the town of Marouf in the eastern province of Zaboul, they told this correspondent here Thursday.

Muzaffaruddin, commander of the rebel brigade, said: "We killed the senior local official, a Soviet councillor, and 20 government soldiers, and 100 of them surrendered." "Marouf was besieged for the past two weeks by our men in the surrounding mountains. Then 400 Mujahedeen attacked it. Our casualties were eight dead and 13 wounded." Muzaffaruddin, sitting in a half-burned stone building in his camp here, showed that after the fall of Marouf his brigade now controlled an area within a 60-kms semicircle, with its back to the Pakistani frontier. Allah Jirga is a former Afghan border post about a seven-hour jeep-ride from Quetta, Pakistan. It was captured in 1979 by rebels led by Muzaffaruddin, who had just deserted, as a lieutenant, from the Afghan Army.

Meanwhile, in Quetta, Pakistani President Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq said Wednesday that Afghan proposals last month for talks with Pakistan on a settlement of the Afghan conflict were a repeat of ones made nearly 16 months ago. The president's remark at a press conference seemed to conflict with a statement he made shortly after the proposals were announced Aug. 24, when he described them as showing "considerable flexibility."

Reagan seeks solution to Cyprus issue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (R) — President Reagan called on Greek and Turkish Cypriots Wednesday to keep up efforts to settle their conflict, noting their talks began more than a year ago.

In a progress report on Cyprus mandated by Congress when it agreed to resume U.S. military aid to Turkey, Reagan praised the negotiations, saying both sides had made comprehensive proposals to settle constitutional and territorial differences. He said the talks under United Nations auspices had been conducted in a congenial and constructive atmosphere.

But he noted that the intercommunal talks had been going on for just over a year, adding that "it is time for the parties to reintegrate their efforts to bring the hopes stimulated by their inception to fruition."

U.S. Congress voted to impose an embargo on U.S. arms sales to Turkey after the Turks used American weapons during their invasion of Cyprus in 1974. In 1978, Congress agreed to permit the lifting of the embargo after President Carter argued the measure was impeding a negotiated settlement in Cyprus and weakening NATO.

Libya has 408 combat planes, institute says

LONDON, Sept. 24 (R) — Libya has acquired a dozen Soviet Scaleboard SS-12 surface-to-air missiles and increased its air force to a total of 408 combat planes, according to a survey published Thursday by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS).

The Scaleboard Ballistic Missiles are designed for nuclear warheads in the megaton range, the experts said. But they presumed that the Libyan missiles were armed with conventional warheads and said there was no evidence that the Soviet Union had supplied nuclear warheads. The missiles, transportable on vehicles, have a range of 700 to 800 kms, according to Western defense analysts.

Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi last month threatened to attack United States bases in the Mediterranean if the U.S. attacked the Gulf of Sirte, where American planes shot down two Libyan planes.

Libya already has one of the best equipped air forces, dominated by Soviet MiGs and French Mirages, and over the past year it has acquired some 30 SU-22 Soviet fighter-bomber planes, according to the IISS survey.

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New facility at Florida

U.S. to broadcast programs into Cuba

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, accusing the Cuban government of lying to its citizens, said it will set up a new broadcast station patterned after Radio Free Europe to transmit programs challenging Havana's version of the news.

and elsewhere." A senior U.S. official, who declined to be named, said the United States readily expects Cuban President Fidel Castro to brand the radio system as a propaganda tool of the American government.

Indira meets Suharto

Cambodia troop pullout urged

JAKARTA, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Thursday defended her country's recognition of the Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean regime of Heng Samrin, and said the ousted democratic Kampuchea could not be recognized.

Asked what could be gained by India from its recognition of the Heng Samrin regime, Mrs. Gandhi said: "It is not a question of benefit. We found that the Heng Samrin regime has far more larger support than the others in Cambodia."

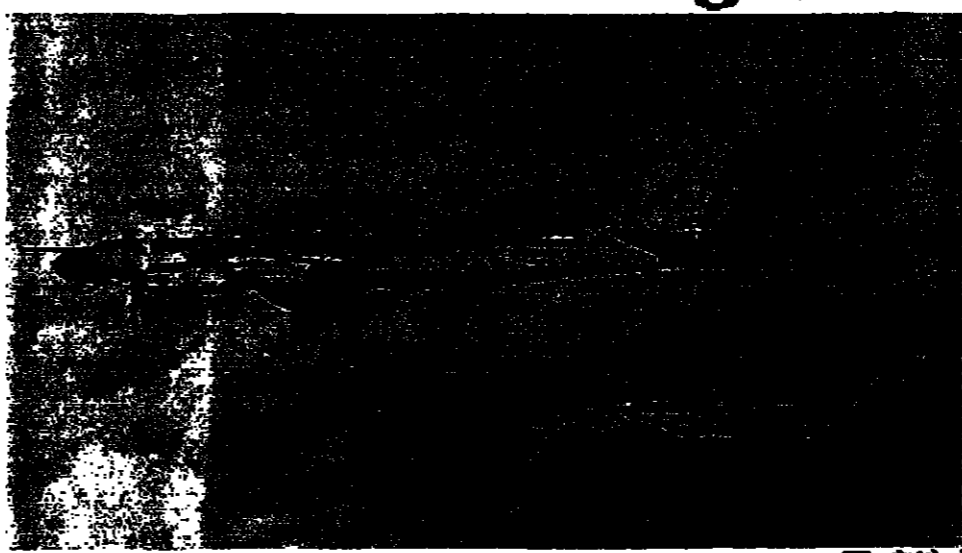
BRIEFS

MORGAN CITY, Louisiana (AP) — Jack Henry Abbott, the fugitive convict and author wanted in New York city for questioning in a fatal knifing, was captured Wednesday, officials said.

MADRAS, India (AP) — President Quett K.J. Masire of Botswana flew to this southern Indian port city Wednesday on a two-day visit after touring the 17th-century marble mausoleum, the Taj Mahal, in the Northern town of Agra.

International institute's survey says Warsaw Pact 'has nuclear edge' over NATO

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP) — The Soviet-led Warsaw Pact has increased its nuclear missile advantage over the Western alliance in the European theater and the West has "largely lost" a technological edge in conventional forces, the prestigious international Institute for Strategic Studies reported Thursday.



INTERCEPTED: Two Soviet TU-95D Bear reconnaissance aircraft were intercepted by U.S. air defense jet fighters off the east coast of the United States early Tuesday.

The IISS said the Warsaw Pact's overall advantage in "arriving" theater nuclear warheads is "about 3.27 to 1," if U.S. Poseidon submarine missiles are not counted.

of the triple-headed missiles as of July 1, an increase of up over a year earlier. The best land-based U.S. missile in Europe is the Pershing IA with a range of 720 kms, and unable to reach the Soviet Union.

Castro attacks U.S., Britain Parliamentary delegates return from Cuba

HAVANA, Sept. 24 (R) — Members of parliament from 99 countries headed home Thursday after an off-impromptu conference that featured fierce attacks on the United States, Britain, Israel and South Africa.

delegation, described the speech as an outrageous diatribe. In protest, the Americans boycotted a reception hosted by the Cuban leader for the parliamentarians.

Inter Parliamentary Union. The conference did not approve a resolution which condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Diana's duet keeps top spot

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP) — "Endless love" goes on and on for Diana Ross and Lionel Richie — their big duet disc clinging for the seventh week in a row to the No. 1 spot among best-selling single pop records in the United States.

Advertisement for Citizen watches. Features a large image of a Citizen watch with a metal link bracelet. Text includes: 'When you buy a Citizen watch You buy our service in India and Pakistan!', 'Whether you own a fashionably modern Citizen quartz or a quality Citizen mechanical watch, you are assured of our services all the way home! In India, the HMT-CITIZEN Service Centre is in Bangalore with outlets in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta etc. In Pakistan, the Citizen Service Centres are in Karachi and Lahore. All manned by skilled technicians specially trained at Citizen's facilities in Japan. The Citizen International Guarantee Card is honored the world over. Make sure to collect yours and avail of our services right next to home!'

Advertisement for American Furniture. Text includes: 'GOOD TASTE IS NO LONGER EXPENSIVE VISIT', 'AMERICAN FURNITURE', 'JEDDAH INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS COMPANY (JIMCO) Notice to customers', 'This is to inform our kind customers about the increase in our production capacity of concrete - asphalt - precast. Building and road works contractors are requested to contact us for their requirements at competitive prices.'

Advertisement for a recruitment agency. Text includes: 'WANTED', 'A well organized firm dealing in mechanical and industrial equipments, having a nice showroom in Dammam, have the following vacancies for immediate appointment: - TWO SALESMEN, having 5 years experience in the subject equipments, fluent in spoken and written English. ONE SECRETARY, having 4 years experience, fluent in English and be able to handle the correspondence independently.'

As for the country and western singles, Mickey Gilley's "You Don't Know Me" took over the top spot in the Cash Box magazine chart. T.G. Sheppard's "Party Time" was second, and Conway Twitty's "Tight Fittin' Jeans" was third.

Live coverage of holdup

MIAMI, Florida, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Radio listeners were treated to live coverage of an armed raid here when three thieves burst into the local radio station and held up the program director with a shotgun.

Overseas boots keep striking English soccer

Tottenham paved the way by grabbing Ardiles, Villa

NDON, Sept. 24 (AP) — Nearly foreign players currently are active in English First Division as managers continue to take advantage of bargain buys from continental clubs.

teen of the 22 senior clubs have at one foreign player in their first team and the trend is growing.

Tottenham Hotspur started the move to import three years ago by signing Argentine World Cup stars Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa. That deal was a great success and Ardiles and Villa are among the popular players in Britain.

Other clubs had less initial good fortune. Manchester City signed Kazimierz Deyna, Polish international, and Yugoslav defender Dragoslav Stjepanovic. Both failed to make the grade. Managers were quick to



Osvaldo Ardiles

learn the hazards of indiscriminate buying and are now much more careful about signings from overseas.

Ipswich Town, holder of the UEFA Cup, has made probably the shrewdest buys to date. Manager Bobby Robson purchased the talented Dutch midfielder pair of Frans Thijssen and Arnold Muhren from F.C. Twente Enschede for a moderate 350,000 pounds. Thijssen was last season's English player of the year and both are now valued at over 500,000 pounds.

Finance is the key to English interest in foreign players. With inflation pushing the fees for moderate British players to over a million pounds, an astute team boss can save a fortune by dabbling cleverly in the European transfer market.

Hard-up Notts County, newly promoted to the First Division, have a Yugoslav goalkeeper, Raddy Avramovic, and a Finnish midfielder Aki Lahtinen. That duo cost a total of 300,000 pounds from clubs in their home countries, just half of the fee county had to pay English team Orient to sign Nigerian World Cup winger John Chidozie.

Birmingham manager Jim Smith reconstructed his forward line this season by buying two Dutch forwards, Toine Van Mierlo and Bud Brocken, at a modest fee of 260,000 pounds, while high-riding Swansea City's defense is bolstered by Yugoslav Ante Rajkovic and Dzemal Hadziabdic.

Most of the imports are Dutch or Yugoslav, but nearly a dozen nationalities are represented in the First Division. Two of the

Norwegian team that defeated England in a World Cup qualifying match earlier this month play for top English clubs—Jan Einar As is with Nottingham Forest, while Age Hareide is contracted to Manchester City.

Zimbabwe international Bruce Grobbelaar joined Liverpool from North America.

- Foreign players currently with English First Division clubs are:
- BIRMINGHAM:** Toine Van Mierlo and Bud Brocken (Holland).
 - COVENTRY:** Rudi Kaiser (Belgium).
 - IPSWICH:** Arnold Muhren and Frans Thijssen (Holland), Mich D'Avrey (South Africa).
 - LEEDS:** Alex Sibella (Argentina).
 - LIVERPOOL:** Bruce Grobbelaar (Zimbabwe), Craig Johnston (Australia).
 - MANCHESTER CITY:** Age Hareide (Norway).
 - MANCHESTER UNITED:** Nikki Jovanovic (Yugoslavia).

are the only First Division clubs without an overseas player. Although West Bromwich striker Cyrille Regis was born in French Guyana he grew up in Britain.

But while the English Soccer is going great guns the same cannot be said of the North American Soccer League though NASL Commissioner Phil Woosnam insists

- MIDDLESBROUGH: Heine Otto (Holland). NOTTINGHAM FOREST: Einar As (Norway). NOTTS COUNTY: Raddy Avramovic (Yugoslavia), Aki Lahtinen (Finland), John Chidozie (Nigeria). SOUTHAMPTON: Ivan Golac and Ivana Katalinic (Yugoslavia).
- STOKE: Loek Urem (Holland). SWANSEA: Dzemal Hadziabdic and Ante Rajkovic (Yugoslavia). TOTTENHAM: Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa (Argentina). WOLVERHAMPTON: Rafael Villazon (Uruguay).

that last week loss of five franchises is not a significant setback.

"I don't think it's anything new to any new sport starting up," Woosnam said Monday. "We're only doing the same things that other sports have done over the years."

"We've had a lot of criticism in the past two or three months, but that hasn't decreased my optimism about the sport. Losing those teams is not a setback. The credibility will come back next year. We had

an average attendance of 14,000 this year. If we can come back to 17,000 or 18,000 next year, that's instant credibility."

Five of the league's 21 franchises — Atlanta, California, Dallas, Calgary and Washington — failed to post required performance bonds by midnight last Tuesday night.

A NASL release last week said those five teams "have the right to negotiate the sale of their franchise and present such potential new ownership to the NASL owners at a league meeting in Toronto on Sept. 27," the day after the Soccer Bowl, the league's championship. The Cosmos will play Chicago in that game.

"The thing you have to remember," said Woosnam, "is that income has increased because it has been necessary to increase ticket prices. The majority of income comes from gate receipts and, ultimately, we'll get financial aid from television. That won't happen until we show a trend of increasing our average attendance."

Woosnam said none of the 21 teams made money this year. Two or three might have come close to breaking record, but most lost considerable amounts.

Woosnam, when asked how many different NASL teams have come and gone during his 10-year tenure as commissioner, was lost for a figure.

"In many cases, the expenditures of the clubs were excessive. Sometimes, they got carried away and believed that people could buy success. I think that, if franchises tend to fold quickly or they decide to sell quickly,

you invariably find that they spent too much money on the acquisition of players and they didn't quite have the right blend."

Woosnam, who said in the mid-1970s soccer would be the sport of the 1980s in North America, still believes it, although a growing number are doubting the accuracy of his prediction.

"In the next eight years, it's going to happen. There's good participation at the youth level. And nationalism is very important to our growth."

"Once the 250 million people in the United States and Canada experience a real World Cup involvement, which will happen by 1990, it will have a very positive affect on our attendance. We'll automatically have superstars for the kids to identify with," Woosnam added.



Ricardo Villa

In American League

Reggie Jackson wins match but loses face

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP) — New York Reggie Jackson who was ejected with Cleveland pitcher John Denny in a bench-clearing brawl, slugged a two-ner who helped the Yankees beat the

6-1 Wednesday night.

brawl began to draw in the second when Denny knocked down Jackson pitch. Both benches cleared after Jackson-ock and began to holler at Denny. one was ejected.

he fourth. Jackson slugged a towering o right-center field, and, after round- bases, charged Denny, who had half-way from the mound to home-

in, both benches cleared, and Jackson Denny with a head-lock. After he was



Reggie Jackson

from the field by teammates Bobby and Oscar Gamble. Jackson was along with Denny. Jackson's 12th gave the Yankees a 6-1 lead over now 9-5.

Yankees staked Rick Reuschel, 4-2, to y lead by scoring runs in the first two on singles by Graig Nettles and Willie ph, and New York added two more third.

Leonard surrenders WBA title

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP) — Sugar Ray Leonard, the undisputed welterweight ion, has surrendered the World Boxing-association light-middleweight title. Frainer, his attorney, said Wednesday, ner said by telephone that a telegram sent to the WBA, stating that rd is giving up the 154-pound title by stopping Avub Kalule in the ninth at Houston last June 25.

ard was able to hold two titles because BA did not recognize him as welter-champion and the World Boxing did not recognize him as junior mid-ump. But when he beat WBA welter-champion Thomas Hearns last Wednesday he became a double WBA, and the organization does not allow a to hold two titles.

ishi Mihara of Japan and Rocky Fratto York, are ranked as the top two cns for the WBA junior middleweight hich now is vacant. Wilfred Benitez is ized as the 154-pound division ion by the WBC.

while, negotiations for a second rd-Hearns clash are already underway, ' manager Emmanuel Steward said, vard said it was only "a question of before the fight arrangements were ded as Hearns remained the No. 1 ger of both the World Boxing Council e World Boxing Association and that rd was obliged to defend against him one year.

in three runs, and Wayne Gross added a solo homer to back the five-hit pitching of Oakland's Rick Langford, who blanked Toronto 6-0 to complete a three-game sweep of the Blue Jays. The victory, coupled with Kansas City's 6-2 loss to Minnesota, moved the A's two percentage points in the lead of the AL West.

Gary Ward collected three hits and scored three times, and Dave Engle homered to lead Minnesota over Kansas City. Engle hit his third home run of the year in the first inning off rookie Mike Jones, 5-2. Jim Dwyer's leadoff homer in the ninth inning gave the Baltimore Orioles a 1-0 victory over Detroit, ending the Tigers' four-game winning streak. Dennis Martinez became the major league's first 14-game winner with a three-hitter.

Seattle shortstop Paul Serna, whose error in the fourth inning led to Texas' only run, hit a solo homer to start a two-run, seventh inning, and the Mariners edged the Rangers 2-1.

Gary Allenson hit a grand slam home run to snap a tie and highland an eight-run seventh inning as the Boston Red Sox rallied for an 11-5 victory over the Milwaukee.

Rick Mahler pitched a three-hitter and slugged a two-run double to lead the Atlanta Braves over the Houston Astros, 3-1, in the National League.

George Foster and junior Kennedy both drove in a pair of runs to lead the Cincinnati Reds to a 5-1 victory over the San Diego Padres. The victory was the eighth in 11 games for the Reds and moved them to within two games of first-place Houston in the NL West.

Enos Cabell's two-run single highlighted a four-run San Francisco outburst in the sixth inning and the Giants went on to beat the Los Angel Dodgers 8-4.

Results: National League: Chicago 2, New York 1; Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 2; Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 3, Houston 1; Cincinnati 5, San Diego 15, San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 4.

American League: Boston 11, Milwaukee 5; Baltimore 1, Detroit 0; Oakland 6, Toronto 0; New York 6, Cleveland 1; Minnesota 6, Kansas City 2; Seattle 2, Texas 1; California 7, Chicago 3.

Ex-IOC chief raps U.S. for Games boycott

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, Sept. 24 (AP) — Lord Killanin, former president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) began the 11th Olympic Congress Thursday with a scathing attack on the United States' boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow.

He described former President Jimmy Carter's action as ill-advised and unprepared, and accused him of trying to sabotage the Moscow Games.

Killanin finished his eight-year term as IOC president after the Moscow Olympics and now has the title of honorary life president. He has played little part in Olympic affairs in the last year.

He addressed a 700-strong audience in Baden-Baden's Ornat Kurhaus. It included the IOC, leaders of the 149 National Olympic Committees and the 26 International Sports Federations involved in the Olympics, selected Olympic athletes and others.

Killanin recalled the problems of his term of office, and the IOC's efforts to resist political interference.

Killanin said: "Little did we realize that the Olympic movement and the Olympic competitors were to be sacrificed by the ill-advised, unprepared action of the president of the United States of America, who endeavored to sabotage the Olympic Games in Moscow—the Olympic Games, the property of us all here and not that of the Soviet Union.

"I am glad to say this failed, and I believe the attempt is regretted by all concerned."

Killanin declared: "Despite the efforts of certain politicians to use the Games in Moscow for political expediency, I believe they in the end were the losers."



SCRAMBLES: Hans Krankl of Austria (right) lifts the ball over Tendillo (Spain) as Camacho (No. 2) scrambles back to protect the goal in a friendly international which ended goalless in Vienna Wednesday.

English soccer results

English Division One		Division Four	
Aston Villa	2 Stoke	2	0
Mansfield City	4 Leeds	0	1
Nottingham Forest	2 Sunderland	2	3
		0	0
Division Two		Scottish League Cup	
Blackburn	1 Cambridge	0	3
Chelsea	2 Charlton	5	5
Derby	0 Bolton	1	0
Newcastle	2 Shrewsbury	2	0
		6	0
Division Three		Division One	
Chester	0 Walsall	0	0
Exeter	1 Bristol Rovers	3	1
Lincoln	0 Millwall	1	0
Oxford	0 Portsmouth	2	1
Reading	2 Newport	1	2
		0	0
		1	1
		3	0
		0	0
		1	0
		2	0
		0	0
		0	0

Stoke rallies to hold Villa

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AFP) — English League champions Aston Villa squandered a two goal lead at home to Stoke City Wednesday night. After England striker Peter Withe had scored his first league goal of the season, Stoke scored twice in a two-minute burst in the second half.

Withe Villa's top marksman last season with twenty goals, headed in a Dennis Mortimer free-kick after thirty-eight minutes and converted Terry Donovan's pass thirty seconds later.

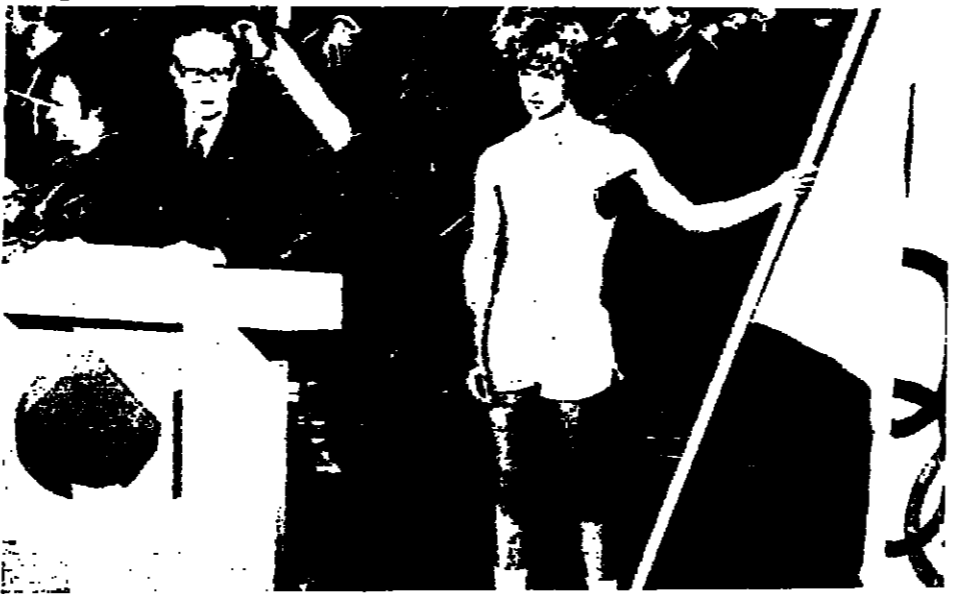
After half-time Peter Griffiths hammered in Stoke's first in the sixty fourth minute and Paul Maguire netted from the penalty spot after Ken McNaught handled. McNaught's bad night ended ten minutes from time when

he went off with a leg injury.

Manchester City strikers Dennis Tueart and Kevin Reeves each scored twice in the four nil hammering of Leeds United Home at Maine Road. England's Trevor Francis created two of the goals but had to limp off after an hour.

In the friendly internationals, Italy beat Bulgaria 3-2, Greece beat Sweden 2-1 in Salonica, while Australia draw with Spain 0-0 in Vienna.

In an European Cup Winners' Cup match, Standard Liege (Belgium) beat Fiorentina 3-1, Meeuws, Voordeckers and Ian Der Missen scored for Liege while Aqlina netted for Fiorentina.



ON THE DAVIS: International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch speaking at the opening of the Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden, West Germany Wednesday.

China drops point to New Zealand

PEKING, Sept. 24, (Agencies) — New Zealand gained a valuable point away from home when they held China to a 0-0 draw in the opening Asia-Oceania Zone World Cup Soccer tie in Peking's Workers' Stadium Thursday.

Watched by a capacity 63,000 crowd New Zealand frustrated the Chinese with a mixture of resolute defence and cool, possession

football. China's best chance fell to striker Chen Jingang in the 24th minute but his perfectly-struck shot from the edge of the penalty area was brilliant turned away by New Zealand goalkeeper Richard Wilson.

Kuwait and Saudia Arabia complete the group from which two nations will qualify for the finals in Spain next summer.

Iceland holds Czechs Rummenigge nets three in Germany's big win

BOCHUM, West Germany, Sept. 24 (R) — Karl-Heinz Rummenigge lived up to his title of "European footballer of the year" with a superb hat-trick as West Germany crushed Finland 7-1 in their World Cup qualifying tie here Wednesday night.

West Germany, have taken maximum points from their five Group One games, now need just two points from their final three matches to be certain of a place in the finals in Spain. They are likely to be joined by Austria, who also have 10 points from one game more, while Bulgaria lie third with six points from five outings.

The European footballer of the year produced one flash of rare genius, the highlight of the four European qualifying ties with a breathtaking goal from an overhead kick as Bayern Munich teammate Paul Brietner scored twice and Klaus Fischer and Walter Dremmler added the others.

But the 1974 World Cup Winners only found their true form in the second half after being booed off the field by the 45,000 crowd at half-time with the scoreline 2-1. Finland's one moment of glory came in the 40th minute when Hannu Toronen equalized Fischer's 11th minute opening goal.

In Reykjavik, a face-saving goal just 14 minutes from the end earned mighty Czechoslovakia a 1-1 draw with unrated Iceland in their European Group three qualifying match.

The Czechs were heading for defeat when the Icelandic defense was pressed open for the only time in the match and Kosak netted a simple goal from close-in.

Despite the sharing of points, Czechoslovakia head Group Three on goal difference from Wales with nine points from six games. But with the Soviet Union thrashing Turkey 4-0 in Moscow to move to the seven point mark from four matches, the Czechs and Welsh are now involved in a tense tussle for the second ticket to Spain.

The scoreless draw against Hungary in Bucharest gave Romania one point for a total of seven in six games. In the same Group England also have seven points, but from seven games, and was unlikely to emerge Group winners.

Meanwhile a worried England manager

Austin makes Connors toil for victory

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 (AP) — John McEnroe outclassed another opponent, Brad Drewett of Australia winning 6-0, 6-1 Wednesday night in the second round of the \$200,000 TransAmerica Open Tennis Tournament.

On an adjoining court, second-seeded Jimmy Connors had to struggle against John Austin before winning 6-4, 6-4 while Ilie Nastase fell behind 4-1 early in his match with former University of California star Marty Davis but rallied to win 7-6, 6-3.

Young Tim Mayotte made another successful start beating 12th-seeded Fritz Buehning 7-6, 7-5. Mayotte, 21, advanced to the third round with his afternoon victory. He had a first-round bye.

One year ago, when Mayotte was a junior at nearby Stanford, he upset Connors in the first round of the event at the Cow Palace. Mayotte turned pro this summer after winning the NCAA singles title.

Gene Mayer, the defending Transam champion who is seeded third this year, scored a 6-2, 6-0 victory over former NCAA champ Robert Van't Hof, and fourth-seeded Roscoe Tanner downed Californian Scott Davis 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In Atlanta, Georgia, top-seeded Tracy Austin handily dispatched Renee Richards 6-0, 6-2 as first-round matches at the Toyota Tennis Classic were completed.

Marry Lou Piatek defeated Australia's Susan Leo 6-1, 6-2 in second-round action. In other first-round matches, unseeded Kathleen Cummings upset No. 5 seed Ivanna Madruga 7-5, 6-2; No. 6 Sharon Walsh beat Yicki Nelson 6-0, 6-2.



Karl-Heinz Rummenigge

Ron Greenwood said: "It's one result we didn't want, that puts Hungary in a very strong position and the situation for us is very bleak."

Now England could even be out of the World Cup by the time they play the Hungarians at Wembley on November 18 — unless the Swiss dictate otherwise, and Greenwood, speaking from Bucharest on television, acknowledged: "We have nobody to blame but ourselves. I have a few daggers in my back, but at least I can still smile."

The Swiss, meanwhile, owe England no favors after the disgraceful behavior of fans in Basle at the end of last season.

BRIEFS

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Sept. 24 (AP) — Susan Lawrence, a fit, fast-moving young Jamaican, created the only upset in singles play in the Caribbean Area Squash Championships here Wednesday. Lawrence, not even seeded, came back after losing the first of two games to topple defending champion and top seed Llewellyn Driscoll 3-9, 8-10, 9-4, 9-1, 9-4 and qualify for a berth in the semifinals against fourth-seeded Barbadian Angela Webber.

BREDA, Netherlands (AP) — The national field hockey team of India defeated the Dutch national selection 3-2 (2-1) Wednesday here. The match was the start of a three-game training schedule for both teams in preparation of the World Championships which open in Bombay on December 29.

NEW DELHI (AP) — A government spokesman said Thursday that India was reconsidering an earlier position permitting two English cricketers, who have played in South Africa, to tour here this winter. That was the position at the time. Now we're reconsidering it, said the spokesman.

NEW YORK (AP) — The Springboks, a touring rugby team that has served as a focal point for demonstrations against South African apartheid, remains here amid rumors it is lining up another American opponent. Although neither officials of the Eastern Rugby Union nor the Springboks would confirm the reports, rumors persisted Wednesday that a match is being set up between the South Africans and the American Eagles, a U.S. All-Star team, to be held Saturday.

MERANO, Italy (AP) — Defending champion Anatoly Karpov began concentrating on the forthcoming World Chess match against Victor Korchnoi as he arrived in this Italian sea resort after traveling through an area off limits to Soviets. The Soviet grandmaster, who flew into Milan Tuesday, passed through a "red zone" of NATO military installations outside Verona on his way here.

CAGLIARI (AFP) — Italy lead a weakened British team by 124-101 points at the end of the first day of the three men's International Athletics Meeting here Wednesday.

arab news

THE ARAB NEWS IS A POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED BY SAUDI RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMPANY

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U.S. Army lives in slum conditions

By Robert Trantman

HANAU, West Germany — The U.S. Army in Western Europe has probably the most advanced weapons in the world, from missiles to radar systems, but the soldiers who man them live in near slum conditions. And the conditions under which they maintain expensive weapons are equally bad.

The soldiers' living conditions are having a telling effect on morale. To deaden themselves to decrepit, crowded barracks they turn to drugs and alcohol. And then when their tour of duty is up, they do not re-enlist.

The army, in a survey of its facilities, quoted a Nuremberg-based soldier as saying of his unit's toilets and barracks: "Any half-decent person, any half-civilized person, would refuse to live there because the odor is horrible. Now I understand why so many people are getting out of the army."

Some of the army's living quarters in West Germany were built in the 17th century, many in the 18th and almost all before World War II, for use by the German Army.

Barracks in Hanau, near Frankfurt, are uniformly old and run-down, with leaking ceilings in toilet and shower rooms. Basement areas used for offices often flood during rain. Some officers say that the dingy and crowded conditions which force as many as four men to live in a single small room sap morale and contribute to the use of hard drugs and hashish.

One company commander said a spot urinalysis check made of his unit here found seven of 156 men with traces of hard drugs and five with alcohol, an unknown number use hashish, he added.

Hashish and heroin are sometimes used inside the barracks, and tracking dogs are occasionally brought in to sniff it out, the captain said.

But the army believes it might soon be able to mount a major repair and rebuilding program thanks to President Reagan's emphasis on the military. A bill now moving through Congress will almost double the repair and maintenance budget for the American Army in Europe, said Col. Clark Ben the army's deputy engineer for Western Europe.

Col. Benn said in a recent interview at U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg that initial funds would be spent for modernizing utilities and toilet facilities in enlisted men's barracks.

But he said that many buildings were too old for much repair. He cited a castle in Butzbach built in 1610 which was used by Prussians who fought in the American revolution. The castle is used for an enlisted men's school and barracks.

He said most of the West German Army is housed in new barracks. He added that after the end of World War II, the occupying American Army took over the barracks of the disbanded German Army, and then when the new West German Army was formed it built new facilities for itself.

According to the colonel the army's maintenance facilities are in dire need of upgrading. Motor pools are usually sited on unpaved ground, and "when it rains, we are stuck in the mud."

And the army's main battle tank, the M-60, will not fit through the doors of the maintenance building so they have to be maintained out-of-doors.

Many maintenance shops have no heat, and often commercial hair dryers are used to cure chemical adhesives used to bond structural panels in aircraft, the army survey noted.

The army, in making a plea to Congress for additional funds for maintenance, said: "Work areas do not meet the occupational and health requirements prescribed by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act or by German law, and no labor union would allow its workers to experience, in peace, conditions that prevail throughout the U.S. Army in Western Europe."

Army officials said that repair and rebuilding of motor pool and maintenance areas was vital, especially with the introduction in the 1980s of the U.S. Army's multi-million dollar M-1 tank and the Pershing-II missile.

It would be a waste of money and would lessen army readiness if the new tanks and missiles were not housed and maintained properly.

Along with living conditions for soldiers, repair and maintenance would be given top priority when the new funds are approved by Washington and begin flowing into West Germany, they added. (R)

LEBANON'S PLEA

President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon started the sixth and last year of his term in office with a strong statement to the Arab world, calling upon it to convene a summit to resolve Lebanon's bloody tragedy and stand up finally and irrevocably to the continuing Israeli aggression.

The general feeling among the Lebanese is that their country has been suffering alone the brunt of Israel's brutal attacks for the past six years, and that it has lost in that time more than the rest of the Arabs put together. The reasons for this are well known. One of them is the country's proximity to the enemy, another is the presence of the Palestinians, the third is the country's internal divisions. But a fourth and very important factor has always been the dilatoriness and negligence of the rest of the Arab world, which behaved generally as if the matter was of no concern to anyone except the suffering Lebanese.

There is of course the Arab Follow-Up Committee which tries its best to work out a political settlement, and the Arab Deterrent Force which tries to prevent the internal situation from exploding once more into a full scale civil war. Yet both these deal with the matter as though it was containable and resolvable within Lebanon's own borders, leaving the wider context to take care of itself.

Until the Arab world gives a response equal to President Sarkis' plea, the Lebanese president will soldier on, trying to preserve what he can of his country's shattered institutions. It is well known that he is a brave man who will do this to the end. The rest of the Arab world is called upon to move with all the means available to it to the country's rescue.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Among the weekend newspapers, *Al-Riyadh* led with King Khalid's exchange of greetings with world leaders on the national day of Saudi Arabia. A majority of other papers give lead coverage to a national day message to the nation from Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard. Meanwhile, *Al-Nadwa* and *Al-Medina* gave lead prominence to the impending visit to the Kingdom by President Francois Mitterrand of France.

Newspapers frontpaged Interior Minister Prince Naif's national day message in which he said, among other things, that "we are capable of building ourselves by ourselves." Some newspapers highlighted British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's address at the U.N. General Assembly, in which he called upon the international community to pay attention to Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan for the Middle East.

Newspaper editorials mostly concerned themselves with the national day and the royal messages to the nation on this auspicious occasion. *Al-Medina* observed that the messages of King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd reflect the strong coherence existing between the leadership and the people. The paper said that the King's reaffirmation of the need for all Muslims to hold fast to the sublime faith shows his keeness on the well-being of Muslims everywhere. At a time when several hostile currents are trying to harm Muslims, the latter would do well to benefit from the Saudi Arabian experiences made in accordance with the bases laid down by King Abdul Aziz 50 years ago the paper said.

Al-Jazira also dealt with the royal messages, saying that Saudi Arabia has constantly called for the reorganization of the Arab home and is keen to see the Arabs take the initiative so they are able to restore their unity and solidarity and to work unitedly to confront all challenges being posed by the enemies of Arabs and Muslims. The whole world has seen that, with total belief in the sublime faith, Saudi Arabia has been able to make strides all through the past years and has always urged Arab and Islamic solidarity, the paper said. It added that the Kingdom has gone further to improve international

relations and secure peace and security at world level, with a sense of responsibility toward the welfare of the world community.

On the same subject, *Al-Nadwa* enthusiastically spoke about the gigantic achievements made since the country was united 50 years ago by King Abdul Aziz. It was the founder's preoccupation to lead the nation onto the path of Islam, and it is because of this policy that Saudi Arabia has been able to achieve actual security and welfare for its people, said the paper. It added that the Kingdom, being part of the Arab and Islamic world, remains concerned for the progress and well-being of all Muslims.

Okaz said in an editorial that Saudi Arabia calls for the realization of peace based on justice and urges the independence and freedom of peoples, away from the tussles of the superpowers. The Kingdom has been striving hard for the realization of Arab and Islamic solidarity under the banner of Islam and Islamic brotherhood. On the Kingdom's 50th anniversary, "we call upon the Arab and Islamic nation to work for solidarity and the nation's crucial causes through peaceful means".

Meanwhile, *Al-Riyadh* dwelt on Lord Carrington's speech at the General Assembly, saying that it demonstrated an almost white revolution in the stance of the European bloc which has begun to crystallize after Saudi Arabia's move at the international level. Lord Carrington's statement on the similarity of the EEC plan and Prince Fahd's plan is a significant step toward a comprehensive solution of the problem, the paper said and added that cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the European bloc can be instrumental in checking a distortion of facts and mapping a common strategy among themselves.

Dealing with the same subject, *Al-Bilad* noted in an editorial that the EEC stance at the General Assembly has shown the EEC leaders' confidence in Saudi Arabia's peace plan. It said that the new stance of the European group is a further addition to the comprehensive support the international community has already echoed for the Kingdom's peace plan.



NATO-Spain link worries Portugal

By Robert Powell

LISBON — Portugal is increasingly worried that Spain's planned entry into NATO will end its own role as guardian of the alliance's south-western flank. The Portuguese government is strongly resisting the creation of a unified Iberian command for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which if set up would inevitably be dominated by Madrid.

Spain is larger, wealthier and better armed than Portugal. Portugal came under Spanish rule once from 1580 to 1640 and is determined not to repeat the experience. The Portuguese chief of staff of the armed forces, Gen. Nuno Melo Egidio, said the question of reorganizing NATO command structures in the Iberian peninsula, would be a major subject on the sidelines of this week's meeting of the NATO military committee in Florence.

The issue sprang to the headlines of the Portuguese press this month following a statement by Xavier Ruperez, the foreign policy spokesman of Spain's ruling Center Democratic Union (UCD) that Madrid favored the creation of a unified NATO command covering the entire peninsula. His comments provoked a storm of condemnation from the Portuguese government, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and the Portuguese opposition Socialist Party.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca has telephoned Lisbon to assure the Portuguese authorities that no unified Iberian command was planned by the Spanish government. A diplomatic row was avoided, but the incident only served to heighten Portuguese fears about the impact of Spain's eventual entry to NATO. The NATO entry issue is now before the Spanish parliament.

At present, Portugal and the Atlantic approaches to southern Europe are controlled by the Iberian Atlantic command (Comberlant), based in Lisbon. NATO military responsibility for Spain is exercised by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (Saceur) in Mons, Belgium. Arguing against a unified Iberian command, Portuguese Defense Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral said on television that Spain was best placed to help defend continental Europe and the Mediterranean.

Portugal, with its island territories of Madeira and the Azores, was more suited to defending the Atlantic, he added.

Nevertheless, Freitas do Amaral's arguments are not echoed by Gen. Mario Firmino Miguel, one of his most respected predecessors as defense minister. Gen. Firmino Miguel wrote a book two years ago entitled *Portugal, Spain and NATO*, in which he said a unified Iberian command, with its

headquarters near Madrid, would be the most logical way of organizing NATO defense in the area.

Pointing out that Spain also had an important Atlantic coastline he said Spain also controlled the Canary Islands, which would become NATO's southernmost foothold in the Atlantic and where the new Gando Air and Naval Base was situated.

Last week Gen. Firmino Miguel added a rider to his book in the form of a letter to the Portuguese weekly *O Jornal*. He said Spain and Portugal should have a unified NATO command of land forces, while Comberlant should remain independent and be extended to cover the Azores and the Canary Islands. Comberlant should be put under the command of a Portuguese admiral, he added.

Comberlant is currently commanded by an American admiral and the Azores fall under the jurisdiction of Western Atlantic Command (Westland) in Norfolk, Virginia.

'Powerless cogs in vast machine'

By John Madeley

LONDON —

The tune belongs to "The Red Flag." The words belong to a frustrated United Nations worker who has seen more than one idealistic young colleague turned into a money grubbing time-server by the sometimes odd priorities of the vast U.N. bureaucracy.

There was a good example last month when Secretary General Kurt Waldheim visited the U.N. Environment Program headquarters at Gijiri on the outskirts of Nairobi. The day he arrived maintenance workers were out at dawn filling potholes to ensure he had a smooth ride.

At a pep talk, UNEP and UNICEF workers warmly applauded the boss's comments about the vital job they were doing. Their more heartfelt reactions came later, when Waldheim was well out of earshot. "A highly valuable visit," said one. "They mended the potholes. That will save us all a lot of money in car repairs."

Another said bluntly: "The boss appealed to an idealism that most of us have lost, chiefly because of the U.N. system. We are too frustrated to be here for anything but money."

The U.N. system seems to be going through an internal crisis, the effects of which are inevitably hindering its work. It is a crisis caused by the U.N.'s own size and the difficulty all big organizations have of making changes. There is a feeling among many U.N. workers that they are powerless cogs in a vast machine and have no say in the

U.N. has a key air base at Lajes in the Azores which is indispensable for mounting any trans-Atlantic airlift. Senior U.S. military sources said Portugal stood little hope of negotiating the Azores' transfer to Comberlant, although Washington was open to giving the Lisbon-based organization a Portuguese commander.

Portugal is also determined to preserve its independent military role in NATO to ensure a flow of aid from its allies to re-equip its obsolete armed forces.

The so-called Portuguese triangle, bounded by Lisbon, the Azores and Madeira, holds one of the world's most important concentration of shipping. Eighty percent of Western Europe's imported raw materials, including oil from the Gulf, pass through their area.

Yet Portugal as no maritime patrol aircraft, no modern anti-submarine frigates and no minesweepers to keep its ports open in time of war. —(R)

way it is run. Many big firms have in recent years seen the dangers of centralization and over-control from the top, but not the U.N. The modern trend of involving employees in decision-making seems largely to have passed it by.

Frustration and Cynicism have crept in as a result. Many brilliant and highly qualified U.N. workers feel their creativeness is stifled.

A sign of the unrealistic way some UNEP and UNICEF workers think was the stress they put on the fact that their present headquarters at Gijiri are only temporary. To outsiders, Gijiri seems an idyllic place to work. Carefully planned landscapes with tropical plants, flowering bushes and rippling water seem to offer an unbeatable working environment.

"A good environment yes," said one worker, "but the buildings are prefabricated. Another more suitable site has been found just down the road, and a permanent and swisher home is on its way."

Waldheim said in his pep talk to fellow workers for peace and development that the U.N. had its critics but, he asked, what was the alternative? He told the story of a man who was celebrating his 95th birthday. The man was asked how he felt. "Not bad," said the 95-year-old, "considering the alternative."

There is no alternative to the U.N., but a U.N. that does not reform itself to release the potential of its talented workforce is hardly in a fit state to do the urgent tasks that have to be tackled. Waldheim has some pothole mending of his own to do. (ONS)

Pilgrimage: A season of trade and worship

by Adil Salahi

Islam makes it compulsory for every Muslim, man or woman, to go on pilgrimage to the Ka'aba, the first temple ever to be erected for worship, at least once in his or her lifetime, provided certain conditions are met. These are that the pilgrim should be able, physically and financially, to undertake the journey; that safety en route should be assured; that his dependents whom he leaves at home should be left with enough means to see them through the period of his absence without difficulty; and that his expenses throughout this journey should have been lawfully earned.

What these conditions mean in effect is that no one need subject himself or his dependents to any undue hardship in order to make the pilgrimage. After all, pilgrimage is undertaken for the sake of Allah, and Allah does not like to afflict His servants. On the other hand, an act of worship must be kept pure by not using any money earned from unlawful sources, such as gambling, cheating or theft. Allah does not accept anything which is 'impure' in any action done for Him.

When these conditions are met pilgrimage becomes obligatory. A woman, however, must also be accompanied by her husband or a close relative, to whom she cannot be legally married such as her father or brother.

Pilgrimage is the last of the five "pillars" of Islam. Hence its importance cannot be doubted. This leads to the question: "Why do we go on pilgrimage?"

As we went on the outset, the Ka'aba was the first temple ever to be erected for worship. It was built by two of Allah's Prophets, namely, Abraham and his son Ismael. To say that the Prophets were the most devoted worshippers of all creation is a statement of the obvious. Nevertheless, as Abraham was about to start on the implementation of Allah's command to build "The House", i.e. the Ka'aba, Allah stated anew the purpose

of the whole exercise. First, the noble builders were reminded again that worship is to be devoted to Allah alone. Secondly, the House must be kept pure so that His worshippers who associate no other 'god' with Him can indulge in their worship, pure and sincere. Total emphasis is thus put on the purity of faith in Allah, the one and only god to be worshipped.

When Abraham announced to mankind, as he was commanded by his Lord, that Allah has made pilgrimage to the House obligatory, He promised him that they would respond to his call and come from all corners of the world to fulfil this task. Today we see with our own eyes that this Divine promise is being fulfilled, as it has been every year since Abraham made that call.

The Qur'an states that people come on pilgrimage "to witness things that are of benefit to them, to mention the name of Allah... to feed the poor... to fulfil their vows and go around the ancient House..." (The Pilgrimage 22, 28-9). All these aspects are visible in the Islamic pilgrimage which is a religious duty wherein the interests of this world and those of the hereafter join together. For pilgrimage is a season of trade, and worship at the same time, and a conference where people who are completely strangers to one another talk about cooperation and co-ordination.

It is indeed in the nature of Islam to bring together the concerns of this life and those of the life to come and to serve both types of interests in the same action. Of this pilgrimage provides a very vivid example. It is an international trade fair organized annually and it is at the same time an act of worship which portrays very clearly that the only true faith is the one preached by Abraham and Muhammad, and by all the Prophets who came in between. They all proclaimed the same message, namely, the oneness of Allah, the Divine being, who alone is to be worshipped by all mankind.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

He who reverses the sacred rites of Allah shall fare better in the sight of his Lord. The flesh of cattle is lawful to you save that which has been told you. Shun the filth of idols and shun all falsehood. Dedicate yourselves to Allah, ascribing no partners to Him. He who ascribes partners to Allah is like him who falls from the sky and is snatched away by the birds or carried by the wind to some far-away place.

(The Pilgrimage 22; 30-1)

Our dialogue

Sir,

Referring to an answer to a question published in your July 31st issue. The third paragraph reads: "We prefer to use the word 'Allah' the Arabic name of the divine being in order to stress the concept of His unity. Usage of the English name, 'God', may cause some confusion as people may associate Islam with the Christian concept of the Divine being which is based on the Trinity."

Does the Arabic word 'Allah' mean anything else besides 'God'? Or when you write "to stress the concept of unity," do you mean to let the non-Muslim know it is the Muslims' God? If it is for the latter I must say that it not only does not help the non-Muslim understand the stress on the unity of God, unless he knows about Islam (in which case again there will be no need for the Arabic word) but it confuses him/her.

By using the word 'Allah' in English, we are leaving the word 'God', which is the rightful name of the one and only God, to Christians and Jews. Therefore to a person from those religions God is the one they believe in and Muslims worship 'Allah'. And the word Allah cannot be as effective in English, as the word God.

M.N. Ludin
P.O. Box 620
Jeddah

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Editor's note: Muslim scholars who use English as a medium of expression have always differed on this point. Those who use the English name provide basically the same arguments as our reader. The opposite view to which we subscribe is based on the fact that the concept of the trinity which is the one recognized by Christians today is irreconcilable with the Islamic concept of the Supreme Being which is based on His absolute unity. Hence the usage of the word 'God' in Islamic literature may give Christian readers, or some of them at least, the wrong impression that Muslims have a view of God similar to theirs.

When we use the Arabic name we immediately give the reader the impression that we have in mind something different from the trinity. The reader will then, hopefully, try to understand our view. The word we are using, i.e. Allah, is, after all, not strange to English readers, as it has become part of the English language. English dictionaries no longer italicize it to indicate its being foreign. The most recent edition of the Concise Oxford Dictionary gives the following definition:

Allah, Muslim name of God from Arabic. Allah contr. of al-ilah (al the ilah god).

While we accept Mr. Ludin's keenness on clarity we believe that we achieve that purpose better with using the Arabic name

Life of the Prophet - 25

When the first attempt at the life of the Prophet failed, after the latest round of negotiating a settlement had collapsed, there was bound to be some repercussions which would be felt in the confrontation between the established authority in Makkah and the advocates of the new call, *Qur'anic*. In fact, lost no time in escalating its ruthless campaign of repression conducted against the Muslims generally. As always, the slaves, the slaves and those who lacked influential support had to bear the brunt of this wicked campaign. But this did not mean that the oppressors were immune. Even the sycophants among the Muslims were subjected to untold pressure, physical and mental. Torture of intense severity was practised on the weak in particular.

Abdullah ibn Abbas, a cousin of the Prophet who achieved eminence as a standard of learning in the Islamic world, once asked: "Did the divine wrath of the Supreme Being which is based on His absolute unity. Hence the usage of the word 'God' in Islamic literature may give Christian readers, or some of them at least, the wrong impression that Muslims have a view of God similar to theirs."

They used to bear their victimhood and to allow their tormentors to drink until they could no longer stand. They inflicted so much pain that the victim would give up saying that he was asked just to escape from pain he was subjected to. The situation of some of those victims was so bad that they would answer any question put to them by their tormentors in the way acceptable to them. The disbelievers would ask: "Are the Lat and the Uzza (two idols worshipped by the pagan Arabs) your gods? Or is the approach your Lord when you worship?" In their unbearable plight the victims might answer in the affirmative.

It's certainly a very severe test to which these companions of the Prophet were subjected. For a new convert who has just turned his back on idol worship and declared his faith in Allah, the One and Supreme God, to call a cockroach his Lord indicates a state of mind which can be brought about only by intense pain.

It should be noted here that Allah has permitted those afflicted people, and others who may find themselves in similar situations, to give in verbally to their tormentors. They may say what they are asked to say, provided they remain deep at heart, faithful to their religion. The Qur'an states: "Those who are forced to recant while their hearts are full of grief, you shall be forgiven. For those who deny Allah after they have professed their faith, Allah will be angry with them and will punish them as he wills." (16; 106)

The campaign of repression was directed against the Prophet himself. An-Nadr ibn al-Harithi, a slave, was given the task of relating the events in a beautiful way so that his narrations might be more acceptable to the Qur'an. The Prophet's reaction was culminated in a speech. That in itself spelled doom for the Prophet and his companions. Physical and numerical strength was gradually in favor of the disbelievers. In desperation, their leaders might consider an all out strike against the Muslims. That risk was made all the more real by the fact that the majority of Muslims was slowly but surely deserting. It was imperative for the Muslims find a way to avoid this danger.

(To be continued next Friday)

Unhappy in their solitude

Psychologist believes parents can teach their children not to be shy

By James T. Yeackel

PALO ALTO, Calif., (LAT) — Are you the kind of person who forgets a name the minute you are introduced to someone new? You shake hands, nod politely and go blank? If so, you could be shy — not senile — and you're suffering the consequences.

Shy people often "don't tune in appropriately" in social situations, says psychologist Philip G. Zimbardo, director of the Stanford (University) Shyness Clinic in California. In this case, instead of giving "undivided attention" to the stranger, they may — because of anxiety — "be rehearsing their own names."

The shy are apt to be more concerned about the possibility of their "being evaluated" than greeting the stranger. "If you're thinking about yourself," says Zimbardo, "you're going to have less brain power."

Such memory impairment is only of a multitude of disadvantages that hinder shy people trying to make their way in a world of aggressive movers and shakers. Zimbardo calls shyness "a self-imposed loss of basic freedom" — among them "freedom of speech, association and acting in one's own best interests."

In the extreme, shyness, he says, can lead

to "isolation" with an absence of love and respect. "The human connection." This increases one's vulnerability to "depression, suicidal tendencies, paranoia and to the worst effects of stress." Leading even, says Zimbardo, to "the bottled-up rage in the good, shy, pussy-cat boy who makes headlines as a mass murderer — the first naughty deed of his life."

One irony, he notes, is that though shy people "are afraid to be with people," they are also unhappy in their solitude. "The issue in isolation is whether you choose it or see it imposed."

An Undesirable Condition

From his studies over the past decade, Zimbardo concludes that about 40 percent of the American population "thinks of themselves as shy." And most of them see their condition as "undesirable and a serious problem that interferes with their lives."

Shy people, he says, "don't initiate, they don't complain, they don't demand their fair share, they don't stand up for their rights." In school they get mowed over by classmates who snatch the extracurricular plums, and on the job by office mates who capture the pay raises and promotions.

Before his shyness studies, Zimbardo

noticed students in his psychology classes who "would never say a word. I first thought they were unprepared, unmotivated and maybe not so bright." But some of them earned "A's." "They were prepared, interested, bright — and inhibited."

"That's one of the dangers when you don't speak up. It allows people to make these assumptions."

"If you are shy and one of the beautiful people, you're almost in double jeopardy." People who don't recognize your shyness — "You seem to have so much going for you" — see your hesitancy as "condescension, aloofness, hostility."

Two Types of Shyness

Zimbardo makes what he calls "a critical distinction" between the chronically shy and the "situational" shy. "The chronically shy cripples himself by saying 'the shyness is in me,' — feeling inadequate about what he or she sees as personal defects."

"The situational shy says something is shy during the world." If, for example, he is shy during parties, then "parties world," if, for example, he is shy during parties, then "parties are bad." Zimbardo sees this form as a psychologically healthier attitude.

Another example of situational shyness: As an adolescent, "You imagine people are tuned into your thoughts about them and you

begin to feel embarrassed." Shyness, Zimbardo believes, is not something you are born with, but "rooted in early childhood experiences." Among possible causes:

- Difficulties in school.
- Unfavorable comparisons with older siblings, relatives or peers.
- Loss of usual social supports that "results from frequent family moves out of the neighborhood, or from sudden changes in social bonding due to divorce, death, going off to a new school."
- Poor parental models.
- Lack of experience in social settings (living in an isolated area, or in a restrictive household).

Overcoming Shyness

You can, Zimbardo is eager to point out, overcome shyness if you want to, or at least minimize its impact on your life. Parents, he and co-author Shirley Radl write in a new book, "A Parent's Guide To The Shy Child" (McGraw Hill, \$11.95, 261 pages), can take steps to prevent shyness in their children.

"You can," he says. "I have."

When his now 6-year-old daughter Zara was born, "I just decided I ought to be able to do something that would prevent this child from becoming shy." Her older brother grew up as a shy child before Zimbardo began his studies.

Incorporating in Zimbardo's research had learned, he says, his own child, "I who not only is not a shy person, but is esteemed by other children and even put out. She's responsive, direct, and gets along with her."

"These are desirable traits parents can teach if they are willing to invest time and put out the time."

Preventing Shyness

Parents, he advises, ought to do a lot of prevention. "An unresponsive child is clearly in worth more than a shy therapist."

Was he ever shy?

"Never. No, I come from a large Italian family. I was the first born. My mother said, 'You are in charge of the family. You are comfortable.'

"Always being concerned and involved," he says, "that's the greatest gift that parents can give their children."

Zimbardo, 48, became a shy person almost by accident. Two students he had asked to track down information on the subject for a different study returned from the library to report, "There's nothing there."

That led to the research that continues after almost 10 years and formation of the Stanford Shyness Clinic, which, he says, has had excellent success in helping the shy to be more outgoing.

When he considered the possibility of shyness, people would say, "Hello, I'm shy." My mother says, "I'm shy." People were shy. "I was shy." "I was shy." "I was shy." "I was shy."

When the average age of shyness is 10, therapists work to get it changed. "They change one or more things that affect their lives negatively. One is the inability to have a close relationship. One is the fear of speaking in public."

Small steps are taken that are relatively easy. "The first step is talking, they call the telephone. Then they go on to writing, then to speaking the line in the food store. They speak to the cashier."

Shyness in other parties are a problem, says Zimbardo. He was the first to initiate the conversation.

In the moment in shyness, he says, lack of confidence. A sense of self-worth is "a key to self-worth. It's the ratio of good things you say about yourself and bad things you say about yourself." He says to himself things that are not true to our worst enemy. He (or she) has done good things, even when they are described.

Author says outsiders are isolated in Japan

By Robert Whyman

TOKYO (G) — It is not pleasant having to question whether you are still a member of the human race or not. But if you stay long in Japan, and are possessed of sensitive antennae, there is a fair chance the doubt will start to grow in you.

"I'm going to make a very blunt statement: the Japanese don't consider foreigners to be human beings." This is how Kenichi Takemura, one of Japan's most prolific authors, begins a magazine article of Japanese attitudes to foreigners. This might just be a TV pundit-with 200 books under his belt-indulging tongue in cheek, his well known taste for controversy. The forthright Takemura, a household name in this country, is talking about something within the experience of foreigners who have lived here any length of time.

If the Japanese, behind their polite masks, really do regard foreigners as a different species, it is as well for Western officials and businessmen to understand that this affects crucially the way Japanese conduct their affairs with outsiders. If it is true that Japanese consider foreigners as weird creatures from another planet then they are not likely to comply with Western nations that prod them to rectify trade imbalances or expand their armed forces, beyond adopting short term palliatives to take the heat out of such issues.

Takemura, writing in the latest edition of the magazine *PHP* (published by electronics magnate Konosuke Matsushita), says that the Japanese "don't recognize the trouble they are giving the outside world. They don't recognize the outside world nor understand how much they need the outside world."

He seeks to explain why caucasians are incomparably more alien to the Japanese than are the Japanese to even the most closeted Westerner. "It's not that we despise or wish to demean foreigners. The main reason for this feeling among the Japanese lies in the fact that we have not intermarried."

The argument is plausible. Japan has been isolated for most of its history, and never suffered a foreign invasion until the Americans landed in 1945 and imposed a benign occupation which led to hardly any intermingling of the races. The noncommunist worlds second largest economy, sucking in the latest Western fads, electronically attuned to what is happening outside these

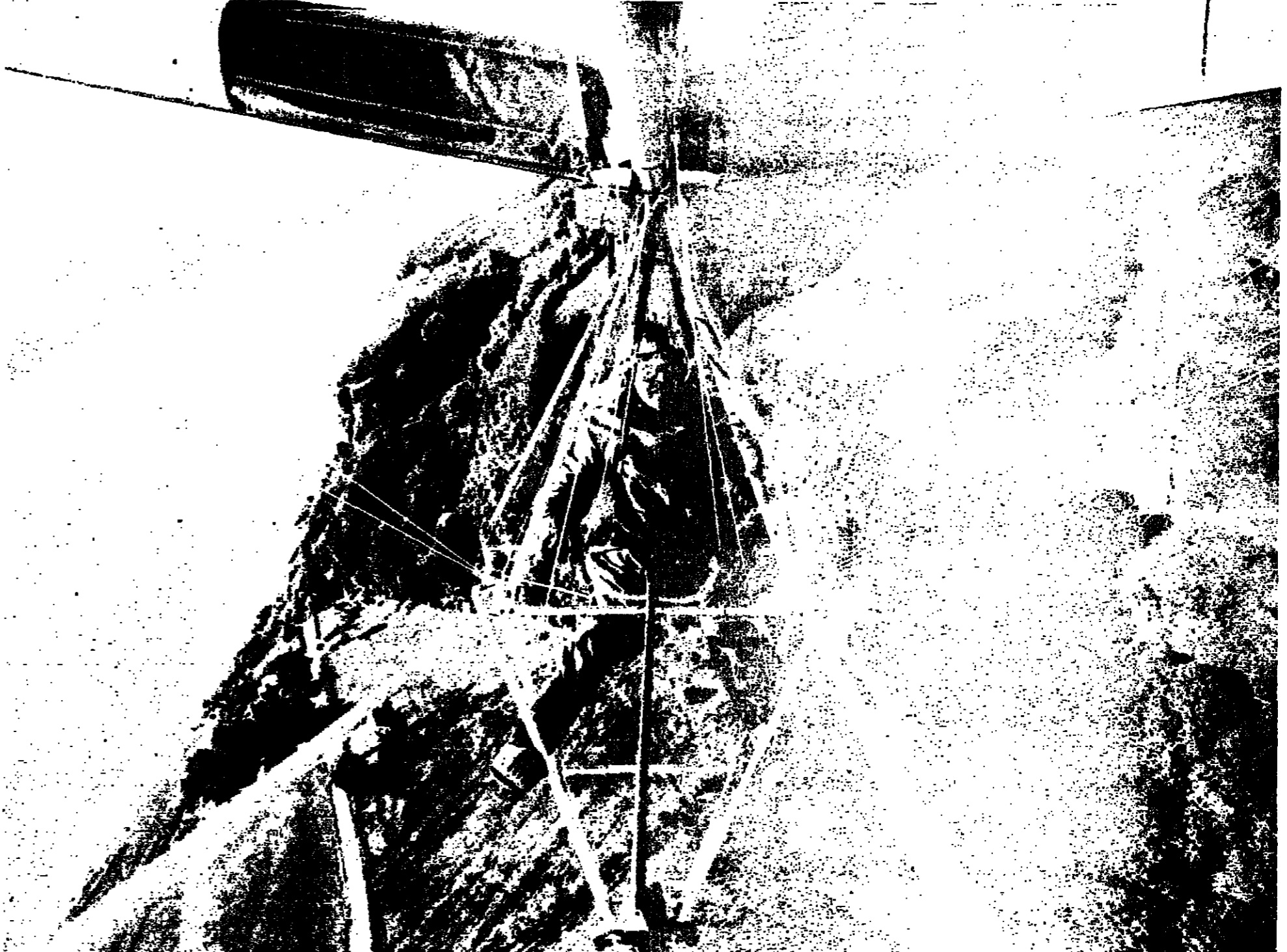
islands, Japan is the last to grasp that there are other ways of doing things, difference in opinion, behavior in saying yes or no, even in sitting, says Takemura, because foreigners have never become part of the Japanese through intermarrying. He says "When all these realizations penetrate the Japanese consciousness, then we will gradually come to know that there are other human beings."

A former EEC official in Tokyo remarks in a new book on the misunderstanding between Europe and Japan which (has become a bestseller here) that he could count on the fingers of one hand the Japanese who reacted to him as another human being at first meeting. But even in long working relationships, and very close friendships, the foreigner will sometimes get a feeling that he continues to be regarded as something infinitely bizarre.

It is not simply a matter of appearance: Though that has to do with it. Discrimination against Koreans, Vietnamese and other Asians who do not stick out like blue eyed longnosed "keto" (hairy barbarians) has a definitely sharper edge. Since a white skin still commands an automatic premium, say, in highly paid English-teaching, copywriting, modelling-not many Caucasians succumb to despair at being-as far as Japanese react to them-in perpetual quarantine. The sensitive ones become despondent at awareness that they can never be accepted as true (i.e. Japanese) human beings.

But some foreign residents would dispute that the fact Japanese feel uncomfortable with foreigners, and show little propensity to intermarry, has anything to do with their putative non-human status. "It's because their social coding is so different from ours," says Edward Foy, professor of English literature resident. "Many Japanese pay \$150 to hear *La Scala*," says Foy, an American, and every seat is sold out. If they didn't think we were humans, they wouldn't respect these things."

Nonetheless, the same respect-and favor-is also found in China and Korea, neighboring countries with a less constricted, more adaptable viewpoint on the outside world. The incapacity of the Japanese to sympathize with the problems of non-Japanese-such as the Vietnamese refugees-is sometimes remarked upon by Japanese themselves. The more delicate question of whether Japanese regard outsiders even as human beings in the first place is, understandably, kept locked up in the skeleton cupboard.



HIGH FLYER: David Tye, a paraplegic for eleven years, proves that you can't keep a good man down. Leaving his wheelchair at the farm, he regularly straps himself to his powered hang glider and soars above the picturesque countryside near his home in Oban, western Scotland. Tye, 52, was crippled by a virus that attacked his spinal cord.

Homesteader rights claimed

Paraguayan pioneers clear land, ownership disputes are increasing

By Cynthia Gorney

PUERTO ITAIPYTE, Paraguay (WP) — Ramon Zacarillaz is a pioneer and lives on land where the forest is still burning — big sour-smelling plots of smoldering logs and dark white smoke and ash-covered tree stumps.

To ride along these dirt roads, the pickup truck tires kicking up thick red dust, is to imagine the first row clearing a century ago of the American Midwest.

"I didn't ask anybody," he said. "I came and found forest and I began to work it. I was a Paraguayan, and I was working the land. I thought no one could take me away from the land."

Zacarillaz is so deeply Paraguayan that the only language he speaks well is Guarani, the glottal Asian-sounding indigenous tongue that is still more widely spoken than Spanish here among many working-class and poor people.

hair damp on his forehead.

Around him stood his 10 children, his mint and manioc plants, the shed of stacked corn, the donkey, and the baby chick that scrambled over Zacarillaz's toes looking for fallen papaya seeds.

A change of centuries had worked its way over the hills around Puerto Itaipyte while Zacarillaz was chopping the woods for his lands. To the north, pushed by the frantic energy needs of Brazil's industrializing Sao Paulo, giant bulldozers had begun shoving away the earth for the largest dam and hydroelectric project in the world.

To the west, the Japanese government was helping 8,000 Japanese settlers buy farming cooperatives and establish efficient and complex marketing systems for their produce.

And that is how Ramon Zacarillaz has come to owe the Agriex Co., a Paraguayan firm which is managed and partly owned by Gulf and Western, \$78.55 per acre for land that Gulf and Western bought when land was

worth about one-sixth that price.

Zacarillaz is relatively prosperous by Paraguayan colonists' standards — he has 400 oranges trees on his homestead — and he said, possible feeling constrained that although he thought the price at first was very high, he has come to believe he will be able to pay it eventually.

"If they knew me, I think they would want me to stay," he said. "The land may belong to Agriex, but everything you see on it is mine."

From the reports of the Paraguayan church organization working with families like Zacarillaz's, there are others among the thousands of eastern Paraguayan pioneers who are not so philosophical about the corporate claims to their land, and their reactions have ranged from fear to occasional armed confrontations with Paraguayan troops.

He is what Spanish-speaking Paraguayans call a colono, a homesteader, one of the landless peasants who have made it a long-accepted practice to clear unoccupied lands, either publicly or privately owned, for subsistence farms.

"The Paraguayans have always believed property belonged to the person who worked it," said Carlos Alberto Benitez, an Alto Parana-based church worker. It is a tradition that Benitez said has roots among the indigenous people of Paraguay, who were nomadic hunters and subsistence farmers.

In Paraguay only 22 or 23 percent of the peasants have title to their land," added Tomas Palau, who works with Benitez on the rapidly multiplying land-titling problems of both Paraguayan colonists and the Brazilian peasants who have been crossing the border to join them.

By Alto Parana standards, said Benitez and Palau, Zacarillaz and his neighbors are comparatively lucky. It may take them a long time to pay for their land, and many may have to pay with their produce, turning them into temporary sharecroppers for the international companies.

In the 1950s and 1960s, when the government itself encouraged colonization projects on public lands in eastern Paraguay, homesteading flourished even on privately owned lands that had been held for many years by the same owner.

But that was before soya prices shot up and the first gravel was poured for Itaipu, the massive dam Paraguay is building with Brazil.

Land prices have risen from \$9 an acre in 1973 to \$135 or more, and one of the companies to get in early was Gulf and Western, which in 1974 bought 22,400 acres of Alto Parana for an undisclosed price from its long-time previous owner.

"Of course we knew there were occupants," said Gabriel Malveti, general manager of Agriex, the company to which Gulf transferred its Paraguayan holdings in 1979.

"Land occupation is common. But as a right — no. You have to respect private property. If you have a neighbor and you go into his backyard and clean it up and make yourself a little garden, is that right? What's your neighbor going to say?"

Paraguayan law recognizes a kind of compromise between squatters' and purchasers' land rights.

Serious collectors only: top coin brings \$155,000

By Pat Morrison

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (LAT) — Twenty-five centuries ago, when it was a month's salary for a Greek foot soldier, it could have bought a cow, or half of a slave.

The exquisitely wrought quarter-sized coin may have been bought by Texas film producer and businessman Gordon McLendon, via his longtime secretary Dorothy Manning.

But it was impossible for an outsider to tell who bid what or who won in the genteel mirrored gloom of the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, where collectors and investors from Switzerland, France, Germany, the Mideast and the United States competed by tapping their eyeglasses or twirling white plastic hotel pens.

As the elegantly spoken auctioneer had coin after coin brought out on a red velvet tray, reciting the lovely names of the ancient cities of their minting — Aspundus, Pixedarus, Methymna, Camarina — Bruce McCall, owner of the two galleries auctioning the coins, surveyed the 50-plus clients and ticked off their interests — and portfolios.

"Most of the people we know, or know of them," he explained. They sat at tables with their European cigarettes and jeweler's loupes in front of them — the dark-haired woman from a Swiss bank, a Parisian professor who flew in for the event (he's a possible), an investor who fit the standard "well-known Beverly Hills physician" category, a University of California, Los Angeles

professor of Byzantine history, the investor for a couple of rock groups — and McCall's friend and client, Berry Gordy, head of Motown Records, who canceled meetings to make it to the auction.

The Naxos was the 45th coin to be placed on the red-velvet block, and while the ones preceding it had brought hefty sums — the rock star investor bid \$65,000 for a Catanian Tetradrachm — the mood in the room changed for the Naxos.

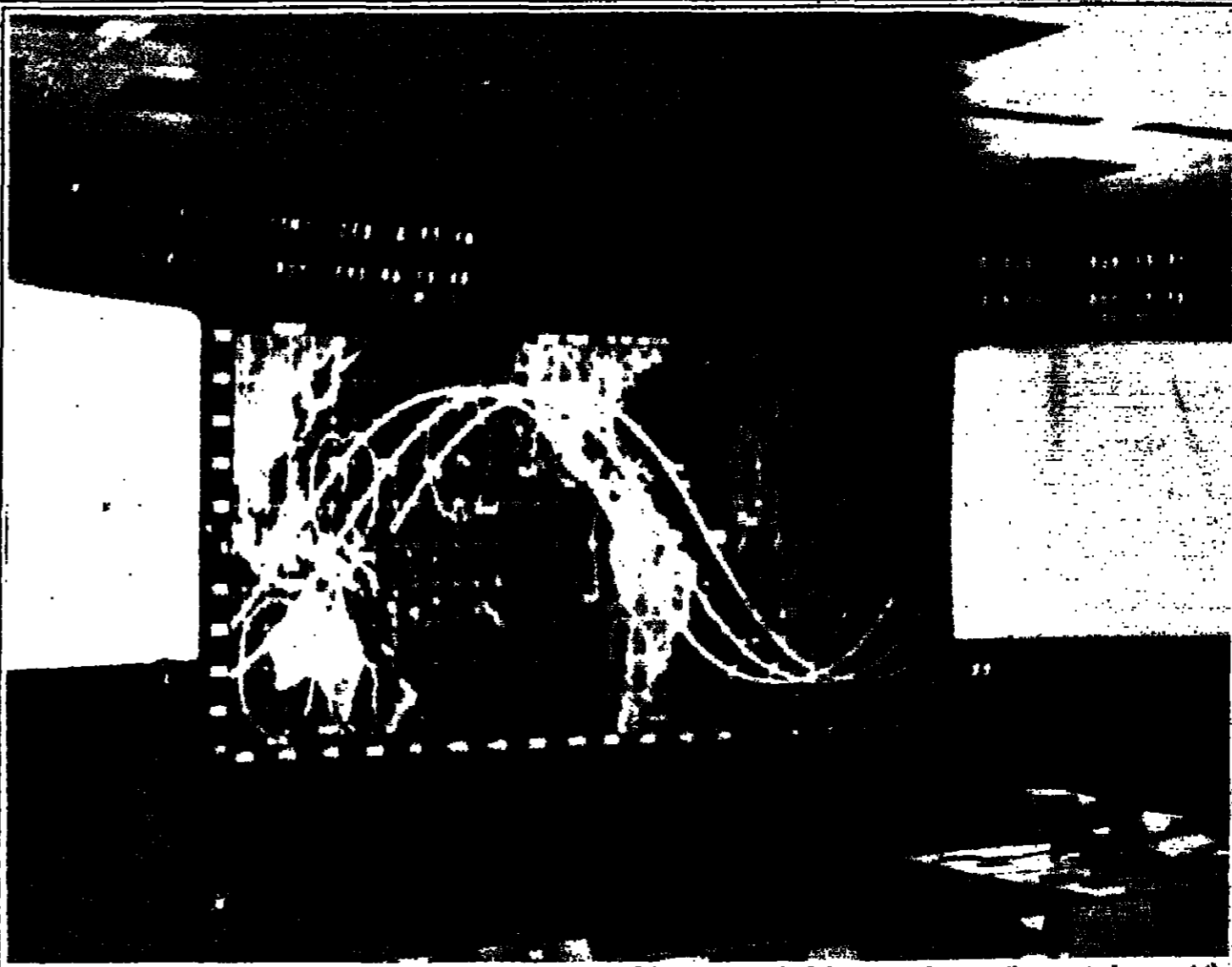
Some of the bidders became audience; they knew they were out of the running for this one, and they wanted to watch. The serene auctioneer swallowed a gulp of water before starting the bidding at \$70,000 for "this superb Naxos Tetradrachm."

By \$5,000 increments a few pencils were lifted, a few heads nodded (everyone else was motionless; no one wanted to risk a \$100,000 itchy nose), and in less than two minutes, bidding swiftly went to \$155,000 — and stopped. The winning pencil was Dorothy Manning's.

Motown's Gordy, who had come with pockets figuratively jingling, left, smiling but crestfallen. "I have to regroup myself," he explained; it was the Naxos, and the Naxos alone, that he had come for. "My limit was \$140,000, and I figured I could get it for that." He laughed and shook his head. "It's a little scary. I'm going to run home and study my books. Now I know what competition is — these people are crazy."

The coins auctioned were from two private European collections never before available for public conspicuous consumption. McCall would not say whose they were, but he admitted that the fall of the franc sort of forced the coins on the market, so their owners could keep a castle turret over their heads.

The prize of the collection was the Naxos, one of 60 such coins existing, a mint-condition 12.35 grams of silver showing the head of Dionysus — on the reverse side from Silenus, cast in graphic detail.



MISSION CONTROL ROOM: A global map tracks the simulated orbit of the space shuttle Columbia at the operations control room at the Johnson Space Center. The simulation was held to give astronauts and flight control teams realistic experience in preparation for the Sept. 30 flight.

Columbia orbit is simulated, duplicating Sept. 30 flight

By Jeannette Garrett Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — Flight controllers at the Johnson Space Center (JSC) have concluded the final long-duration simulation of the second flight of the space shuttle Columbia with no hitches.

The three-day simulation duplicated the first 56 hours of the flight profile and timeline to be followed by Columbia. The exercise began Monday with the countdown

at T-9 minutes. Columbia astronauts Col. Joe H. Engle, mission commander, and Capt. Richard H. Truly, pilot, were placed in a shuttle mission simulator while three teams of flight controllers alternated shifts on consoles in JSC's mission operations control room.

Flight directors Neil B. Hutchinson, Donald R. Puddy, and Charles R. Lewis, veterans of the first Columbia mission, were joined by new flight directors Harold M. Draughon and Tommy W. Holloway.

The purpose of the simulation was to give the astronauts and flight control teams realistic experience and training in preparation for the actual space flight. The shuttle mission simulator in which the astronauts were positioned during the test is a duplicate of the Columbia flight deck, and is computerized to provide feedback identical to that which the crew will experience during the upcoming mission.

This was the second long-duration simulation conducted in advanced of Columbia's second flight, scheduled for Sept. 30.

By legalizing horses on private farms, Soviet food production could increase

By Bryan Bramley

MOSCOW, (AP) — The horse, according to some experts, can help the Soviet Union boost food production and make up for a shortage of small tractors. A spate of recent newspaper stories says more horses could raise already high productivity on privately owned farm plots, which produce nearly 30 percent of the nation's meat and substantial supplies of fruit, vegetables and other products.

However, a 50-year-old law bars individual ownership of horses, a holdover from the Stalinist past.

"The amechronism of this law should be obvious to anybody," said Tom Morgun, an official from the nation's Ukrainian agriculture area and member of the powerful Communist Party Central Committee, wrote in a newspaper article earlier this year.

"By law, the citizen Russia is allowed to own a cow, a calf, sheep — but not a horse why?"

"It is just stupidity," said one Soviet agricultural expert, who predicted that the law would be changed but could not say when. The statute, which covers the European Soviet Union but not Central Asia, dates from the collectivization of agriculture started by Josef Stalin in 1929.

Stalin's regulations classified horses as a "means of production" that should not be in private hands in a Socialist state.

Rather than hand over animals to government and collective farms, millions of peasants butchered their horses and other livestock for meat.

According to Soviet statistics, the number of horses fell from 38 million in 1914 to 17 million in 1941, and dropped another 7 million during World II. Today, the number is less than 6 million.

Soviet experts say the decline is due to the mechanization of agriculture. But Soviet

farming is far less mechanized than that of the United States which has 9 million horses.

Recent newspaper articles have complained of the decline, blaming central planners and the lack of laws prohibiting cruel treatment and rustling of horses. Four years ago planners called for production of small tractors to meet the needs and pocketbooks of private plot farmers only 250 such tractors were distributed during 1980 in the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic, the Soviet labor newspaper "trud" said last March.

Despite the lack of horses and tractors, private gardens, which make up 1.4 percent of Soviet farmland, provide 61 percent of the nation's potatoes, 54 percent of its fruit, 44.3 percent of its eggs, 31.2 percent of its vegetables, and 29 percent of its meat and milk.

Over the past year, Soviet authorities have rewritten laws to lift the ceiling on the number of cows farmers can keep on their private plots, and increased the amount of land they can cultivate.

British defend hospital reputations, doctor, costs, should be checked first

By David Loshak

LONDON — Harley Street is the most famous medical street in the world. But it is much more than a name: the phrase embodies the whole idea of medical excellence which has made British health care an international by-word for the best that is available anywhere.

Despite this, it remains true that the way British trains its doctors, the standards of its hospitals, the range of its surgical and other medical and nursing skills, the unique intimacy of its doctor-patient relationships — on which health depends no less than it does on technology and drugs — make British medicine the world's best — a supremacy that is still recognized in international medical circles.

Value Of Insurance The range and quality of medical facilities in Britain of which visitors can take advantage are considerable. If patients take the appropriate steps before arriving, they can be assured of satisfactory treatment and then there need seldom be any occasions for complaint.

Temporary visitors to Britain — businessmen, for example, or holidaymakers — have long been able to receive free treatment under the National Health Service if they fall ill or have an accident, even if their problem arises from a condition they had before leaving home. But that provision — uniquely generous — is being changed.

Before long, people who do not usually live in Britain will have to pay for treatment, as

they would in other countries. This will apply to emergencies too, although urgent treatment by fully trained staff will still be given even if a patient is unable to show that he can pay.

The clear answer to any possible health or accident problem that the temporary visitor may encounter is to take out a standard insurance policy — cheap, simple and easily arranged through travel agents. Apart from this, there is the much larger question of treatment for the many ill people who need to come to Britain for specialist medical facilities.

Fixed Charges London has an unrivalled concentration of internationally renowned specialists, and many more doctors who are less famous but no less competent. There are celebrated hospitals like Guy's and St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's and King's College. There are hospitals which specialize in such fields as eye diseases, tropical diseases and heart conditions. And there is a wide range of private hospitals from the most expensive to those which charge moderately and where the top specialists also work.

It is in some ways a confusing picture, because the facilities are so numerous, varied and comprehensive. That is partly why difficulty and misunderstanding can arise.

Almost all of the best-known leading hospitals are part of the National Health Service (NHS). Though they exist chiefly to provide free treatment for British citizens who have paid for them through taxation and state insurance, most also have some pay beds in which anyone, British or otherwise, who seeks private care can be treated if a consultant considers it necessary.

The charges are fixed annually by the government's Health Department and are published. They may include everything from the consultant's fees to the cost of medicines, food and accommodation. In some cases, the consultant may take his fee separately. When

that happens, the hospital's bill — which will vary according to which category the hospital comes under — will be less.

In addition to getting pay beds in NHS hospitals, visiting patients are treated in the private sector in hospitals which are not part of the NHS. Some of these are among the most luxurious and well-appointed in the world, with accommodation, cooking and other comforts up to the standards of the best hotels, and medical facilities to match.

But there are many cheaper hospitals, clinics and nursing homes where, although accommodation is less lavish, treatment is of equally high standard. Among these is the moderately priced and newly-opened Churchill Hospital, in inner London, which has been established with Kuwaiti financial backing, and which specializes in, among other things, eye conditions.

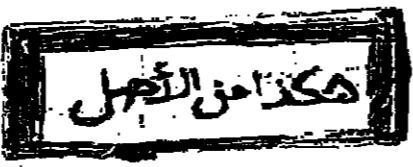
All charges can be, and should be, ascertained in advance. This will remove any source of dispute when the treatment is finished. The charges will include not only the consultant's fee and accommodation, but charges for any anaesthetic, intensive care and other specialist care, and the costs of medicines.

It is important to note that in Britain, to a greater extent than in many other countries, private hospitals are regularly inspected by health authorities to ensure adequate staffing, hygiene and standards of other facilities.

Seek Advice The quality of medical treatment in itself, however, is not subject to inspection and this may seem a grave omission. But, surprising though it may seem, this is in the patient's best interests. For one of the greatest strengths of the British system is that doctors have complete clinical independence, once they have qualified after an exceptionally rigorous and thorough training. They then enjoy the freedom to exercise their skills without bureaucratic or other outside intervention.



PATIENT CARE: Both Britain's National Health Service and private care facilities are available for visitors to England. Here a patient is shown being tested at one of the centers with sophisticated electronic diagnosis equipment.





MAIL DAY: Different stages in the development of the Swiss postal service are shown in this photo taken at Wassen, Switzerland. Delivery was initially by horse-drawn wagon and then advanced to train and motor vehicles. (AP)



MELODIC DREAMER: The official guard for the St. Petersburg, Florida band dreams of building melodies while the rest of the band takes a lunch break.



RECORD CATCH: A Swiss fisherman strikes it rich as he hauls in his net during a day's fishing in a lake near Zurich. His record catch weighed 300 kilos.



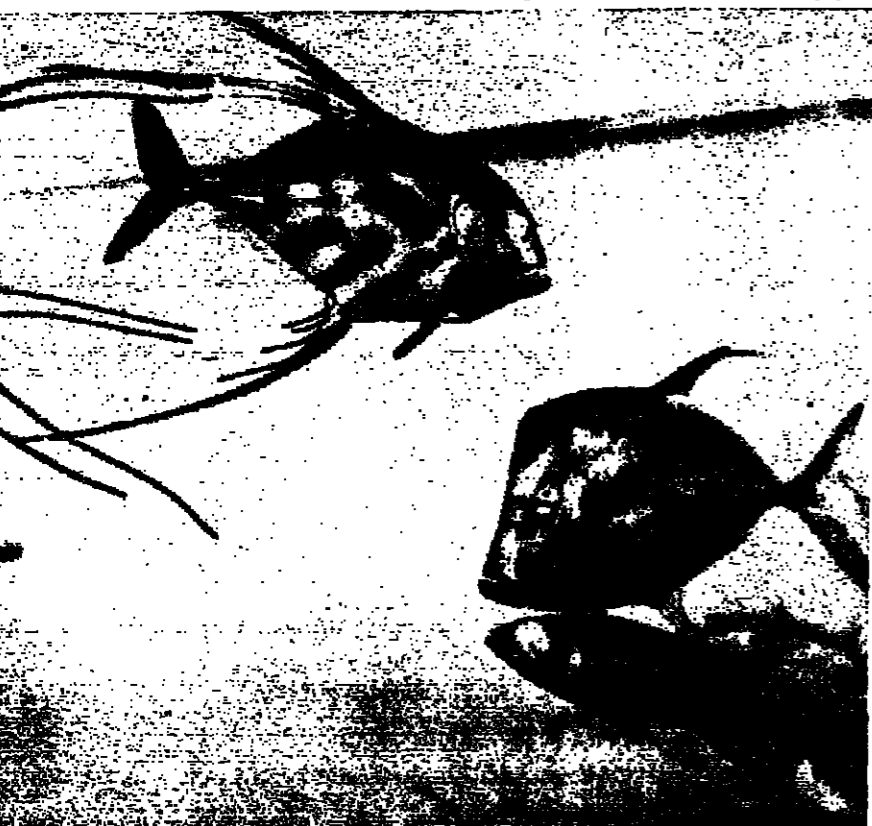
GOLF ENTHUSIAST: Actor/comedian/golfer Bob Hope poses with Mickey Mouse during a visit to Disney World near Orlando, Florida. The occasion marked the presentation of a golf-course-decorated cake to Hope.



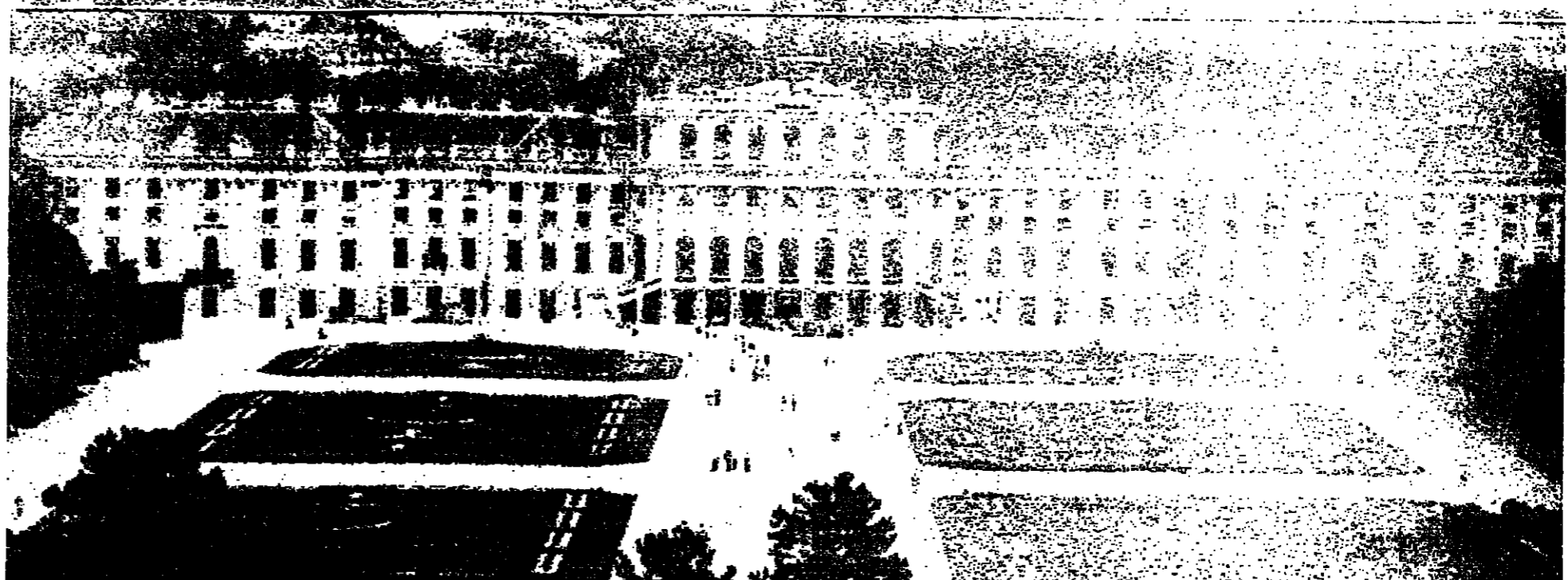
ON'S END: An attendant at a Baltic Sea resort near Scharbeutz, West Germany carries away the last beach chairs to their winter quarters. With the last of the tourists gone, the fish were left to enjoy the water.



INSECT STUDY: Entomologists take temperature readings around a site in Antarctica inhabited by primitive insects which live under rocks in ice-free areas. The scientists are trying to determine temperature conditions under which the insects survive.



MARINE LIFE: Threadfish, a rare tropical variety, trails threads behind it to scare its enemies.



VIENNA'S SCHOENBRUNN CASTLE: The 285-year-old former summer residence of the Habsburgs or Austria is one of Vienna's most popular tourist attractions.

BATTLE BAILY
ANDY CAPP



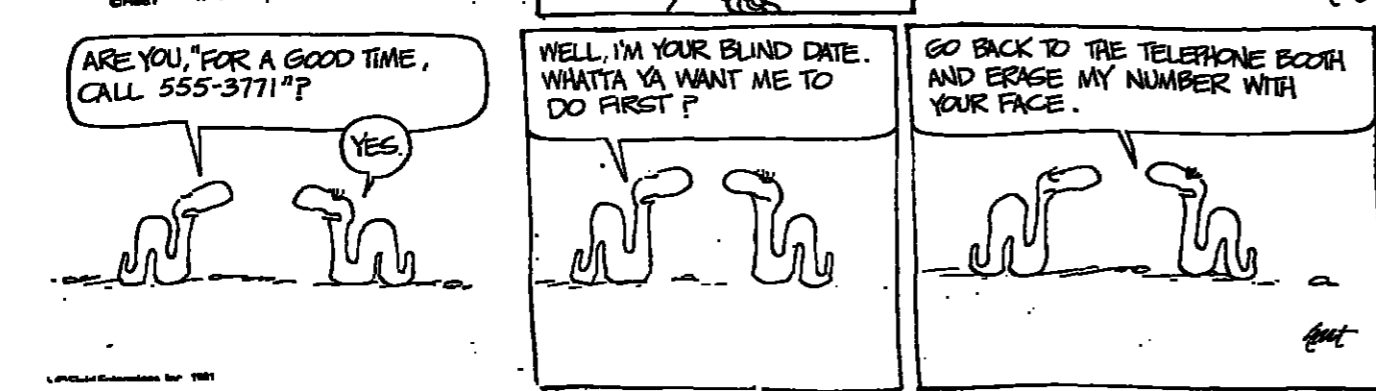
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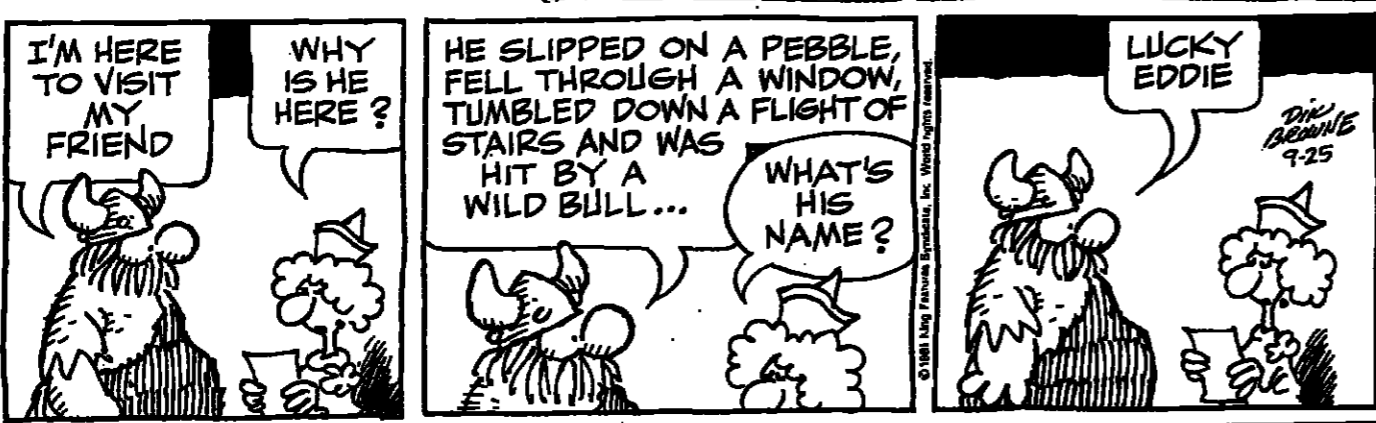
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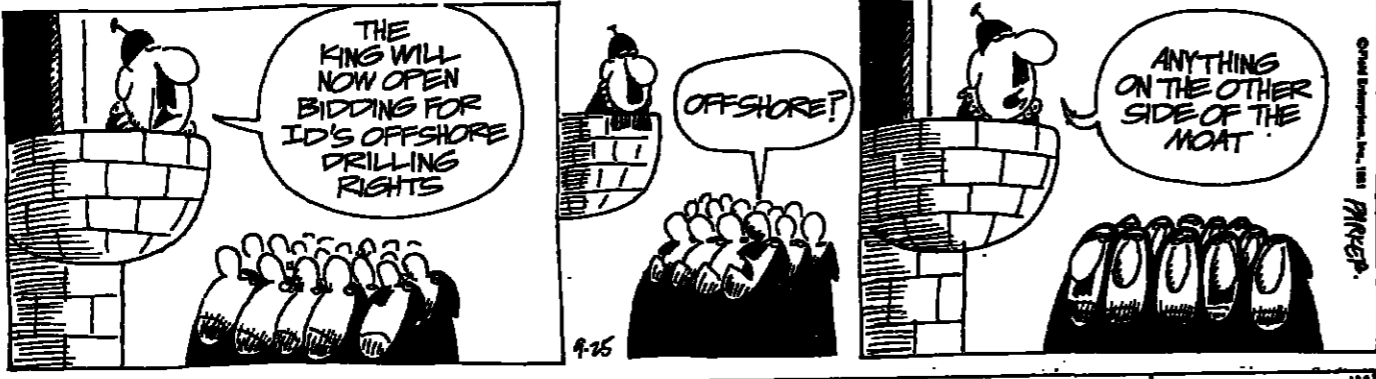
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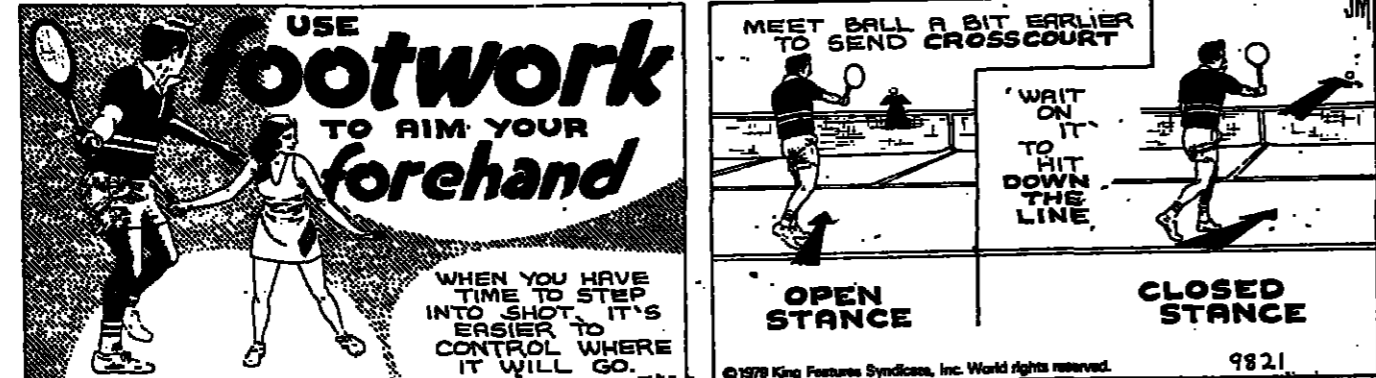
SMALL SOCIETY



WIZARD



SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS



DENNIS the MENACE



'Pssst... DON'T LET HER TALK TO YOUR PLANTS, MR. WILSON. SHE'LL PUT 'EM TO SLEEP!'

arab news Calendar

Table listing radio programs for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain Channel 55, Bahrain Channel 4, and Dubai Channel 10. Includes program names, times, and frequencies.

Radio Programs

Table listing radio programs for Saudi Arabia, BBC, VOA, and Radio Pakistan. Includes program names, times, and frequencies.

Crossword

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a 'Daily Cryptoquote' section with a quote and a 'Contract Bridge' section with a bidding quiz.

Your Individual Horoscope

Horoscope text for Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Aries, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo. Includes the author's name, Frances Drake, and the date, Friday, September 25, 1981.

Friendly ties are accented

Text discussing friendly ties, business propositions, and the importance of communication in relationships.

Advertisement for 'Believe It or Not!' featuring a large illustration of a man in a suit and a car, with text about a 'Largest Automobile' and 'Believe It or Not!'.

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 24, (R) — Malaysia's two biggest tin companies are set to merge next month and form the world's largest tin mining group to safeguard the country's position as the number one producer of the metal.

Recent estimates show that established Malaysian tin reserves will be exhausted in about 10 years if current production levels are maintained, analysts say.

They say the merger of the Malaysian Mining Corporation (MMC) and Malaysian Tin Dredging (MTD) is a firm government move to support a tin industry that will depend on the exploration and exploitation of new mining areas in the future.

The government, through its investment trust Permodalan Nasional, will have a 56 percent stake in the new company, also called the Malaysian Mining Corporation, which will come into being on Dec. 18 after an expected approval by shareholders.

With capital of nearly \$1.1 billion and net assets of about \$370 million, the company

should have both the financial backing and the expertise to expand its mining activities and possibly move into deep-sea mining.

Tin has been mined and exported for hundreds of years from the Malay peninsula, which lies at the heart of the extensive southeast Asian tin belt, making new deposits ever more difficult to find.

Malaysia became the world's largest producer of tin as long ago as 1883 and was producing more than 50,000 tons a year by the end of the 19th century, compared with an output of 61,400 tons in 1980.

Most of the ore was extracted by traditional methods, which still account for more than 50 percent of Malaysia's output. But with the emergence of the new company the traditional mines are likely to pass into history.

The group will operate 38 of the 55 costly

Tin galvanizes Malaysia into action

All-out drive to retain top spot on world market

bucket dredges which reshaped the industry, with the lack of British investment, at the beginning of the century when the development of the tinplate industry and the growing use of the tin can suddenly increased the metal's importance. The floating dredge, now costing more than \$10 million to build, scoops up the tin in dozens of buckets on a giant track and can excavate to depths of 200 feet (60 meters) below water level.

Dredging, which produces about 35 per-

cent of Malaysia's output, once allowed for the survival of small companies who use powerful jets to extract ore, often from mining land abandoned by the dredge. But high production costs and the progressive decline in the grade of ground being mined is accelerating the disappearance of the so-called grave pump operators.

Many of the hundreds of gravel pump mines in the northern states of Perak and Selangor have been forced to close because they are no longer economical.

The merger of the two mining companies will give the government a grip on the dredging sector of the industry which, five years ago, was virtually controlled by two London-based groups, Tronoh and London Tin Corporation. The government's stake in the new company is in line with its policy of taking control over its major primary commodities.

Permodalan Nasional recently launched a lightning share raid on the London stock market to take control of the rubber and palm oil conglomerate Guthrie Corporation.

MMC, which is already 74.4 percent state-owned through Permodalan, has under its umbrella not only a wide range of tin industry activities but also interests in diamond exploration and a stake in Malaysia's plantation industry.

It has a large stake in a huge tin-dredging project in Selangor state which is expected to come on stream in 1984. MMC chief executive Rahim Aki said the new group would have greater resources to carry out international engineering work.

"Not very many developing countries have a body that is big enough to undertake such tasks," he said. "What we have done is to create a big entity that will be known in the mining industry and when the time comes we will move to deep-sea mining if possible."

He said the merger would also help to meet the government's target of giving the country's Bumiputras — ethnic Malays and other indigenous races — a 30 percent share of the country's corporate wealth by the end of the decade.

Promodalan sells shares to Bumiputras through a unit trust scheme. The merger will increase the amount of stock available to Bumiputras to more than \$600 million.

'Alien capital welcomed' OPEC investments in U.S. touch \$62b

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — The 14's big oil rich nations held about \$62 billion in investments in the United States at the start of the year, a top treasury official has said.

Assistant Secretary Marc Leland was testifying Wednesday before a House government operations subcommittee, whose members have asked more detailed information than he was willing to give. They have also asked other reports that foreign investments in oil-exporting countries is much higher than treasury estimates.

Leland stood by his department's figures, though conceding they may not be exact. He said the United States welcomes rather than fears foreign investment in line with "a genuine assessment of our national interest."

He said the government would continue to withhold investment totals for individual countries. "As this subcommittee knows, OPEC countries are extremely sensitive about the possible disclosure of their individual investments abroad," Leland said.

Such disclosure would constitute necessary and counterproductive interference in the affairs of foreign investors," he said. Leland said OPEC holdings in the United States "continue to be concentrated in U.S. government securities" such as treasuries and notes.

For example, he said, OPEC purchases of Treasury bonds in 1980 totaled more than \$8 billion compared with \$3.3 billion for all

other foreign investors. But OPEC holdings still account for less than 3 percent of total Treasury debt outstanding, he said.

In other testimony prepared for delivery at the hearing, Federal Reserve Board Governor Henry Wallich said OPEC nations also have substantial deposits in U.S. banks. But he said the amounts "do not appear to present an unduly high share of the deposits of U.S. banks in general, or of the large U.S. banks."

Wallich noted fears of possible disruption of world economies by the OPEC nations and their huge oil-based surpluses.

However, he said, "OPEC investment decisions have had far less impact on the economies and financial markets in the rest of the world than have the inflationary consequences of OPEC oil-pricing policies."

Several members of the subcommittee said they were concerned that growing foreign investments in private companies, particularly wealthy oil exporters, could give them an undue influence in U.S. politics. Leland said the administration regarded foreign investment as "not a threat," but an opportunity for the United States to strengthen our economic structure.

"On the whole, OPEC does not appear to pose special problems for the multi-currency

reserve system," he said. "We should, of course, be alert to the possibility that politically motivated actions by an OPEC country could lead to disruptions, but this possibility is not limited to OPEC countries," he said.

He also noted that with oil currently in relatively plentiful supply in world markets, and with prices relatively stable, "evidence is mounting that the OPEC surplus will decline from the 1980 peak of more than \$100 billion." That development "would have an important beneficial effect on the economies of industrial and developing countries alike," particularly if OPEC countries continued to import outside goods as they have in the past, he said.

Panel chairman Benjamin Rosenthal said the administration's policy on foreign investments did not take account of the vast resources of OPEC and its potential to influence the economy by shifts in investments.

Da Pamizrahi, editor of the New York newspaper *Middle East Report*, told the panel last Wednesday that OPEC investments in the United States were at least \$350 billion, four times the amount estimated by the treasury department. Leland said more accurate information was needed on the size of foreign holdings in areas such as real estate, where reports to the federal government was sporadic.

OPEC aide sees rice going up

CONN, Sept. 24 (R) — OPEC retainer-General Saturnin Nguema of Congo has said he foresees oil prices starting to rise again within a year.

A glut is, at present, forcing down some of higher prices charged by members of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) while Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, has said it wants an oil price freeze at least until 1983. Nguema said in an interview for the West German magazine *Energie Report*. Excerpts were made available Thursday.

He said massive oil tax increases in the industrial countries and international speculators, taking advantage of economic recovery, would push up oil prices. The average OPEC oil price is now between \$33 and \$4 a barrel (42 U.S. gallons) compared with \$20 before the 1973 oil crisis.

High interest rates throttling economies

NUSSAU, Sept. 24 (R) — Commonwealth finance ministers have warned that high interest rates and volatile exchange rates are driving the world's poorest countries toward economic ruin.

In a communique issued Wednesday night after a two-day meeting at a beachside resort, delegates from the 44 former British empire countries voiced concern about President Reagan's tight money policies designed to combat American inflation.

Without mentioning the United States by name, the communique urged major industrial countries to show more concern about the impact of domestic policies on other nations.

But conference source said this oblique diplomatic jargon was meant to be criticism of near record interest rates in the United States that are keeping some of the poorest Commonwealth countries from borrowing money to keep going.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe, although himself mildly critical of the high U.S. rates, urged the closed-door conference to tone down its language

Commonwealth says

for fear of inciting the Reagan administration, informed sources said.

He also denied rumors that Britain would become a full member of the European monetary system in a bid to arrest a slide of the pound, now worth about \$1.80 some 60 cents less than in January. Conference sources said he was opposed to British entry into the system which links the other major West European currencies on grounds that it would not solve the problem. Bankers believe such a move would have shown the British government was prepared to maintain the pound's value against European currencies.

The ministers also agreed that the role of the major international lending agencies should be expanded to help bail out those non-oil producing developing countries being swamped in a sea of debt. The conference heard an estimate that over the past five years alone, the developing countries' debts have climbed to a staggering \$280 billion dollars. The delegates are to fly to Washington Thursday for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the two leading funding organizations for the Third World.

The meeting urged that two more international meetings should be added to the calendar: One between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the industrial powers and a second, a 1982 meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to promote Third World access to major markets.

The themes that dominated the conference — the troubles of the Third World with interest rates and currency fluctuations, ways to expand low-cost loans from the lending institutions against resistance from the Reagan administration and the slowdown in

Arabs agree on project aid allotment

Gulf Bureau

KUWAIT, Sept. 24 — Finance ministers from five Arab countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Qatar — agreed here Thursday on the allocation of \$5 billion aid for development projects in the needy Arab states over the next ten years.

The plan, called the Arab Development Decade, had been adopted by the tenth Arab summit conference held in Jordan last year. The five states at that time pledged \$5 billion aid to finance projects to bolster growth of poor Arab states.

The five states will contribute to the \$5 billion fund as follows: Saudi Arabia will donate 35 percent or \$1.75 billion, Kuwait 25 percent or \$1.25 billion, the UAE 15 percent or \$750m, Iraq 15 percent or \$750m, and Qatar 10 percent or \$500 m.

The ministers have asked the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to prepare a list of projects that need finance in non-oil-producing Arab countries.

Dollar scales new heights

By J. H. Hammond

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The dollar made a remarkable turnaround in the European and New York exchange markets Thursday.

From Thursday morning, two record levels against the German mark and other European currencies, the American dollar has swung the other way. The dollar has gained 500 points against the German mark and over 1000 points against the French franc.

The British pound has lost more than 5 cents. The major reason is it seems that the money markets are having second thoughts about the rate of fall in U.S. dollar interest rates.

As such Eurodollar deposit rates have picked up taking the 12-month back over the 17 percent level against 16 and 11/16 percent on Wednesday.

In the Kingdom, the dollar's rise affected rial deposit rates, taking the short-term rial deposit rates off the market place.

Most of the action centered on the European and New York exchange markets Thursday. The dollar picked up significantly on German mark trade at 2.3350 compared to 2.2840 levels.

The Swiss franc also lost ground to be traded at 1.99 levels, compared to 1.95 levels on Wednesday.

The story was the same with the other major European currencies. The British pound, always volatile because of uncertainty, lost nearly 5 cents to trade at 1.7850 levels on Wednesday.

The yen was trading at 227 Wednesday and it closed on 229-230 levels Thursday.

The French franc always as erratic as British pound in the past few months, was trading at the 5.57 levels compared to 5.43 levels Wednesday.

Gold fell as well as silver on the bullion market, taking gold prices to \$449 per ounce compared to \$467 per ounce last Tuesday.

Silver was trading at under \$10 per ounce on Thursday and \$9.90 compared to L0.40

levels on Tuesday.

The major impact as said above, seems to be that European and New York money markets were having second thoughts about how fast the Eurodollar interest rate would fall.

Fed Reserve Fed funds rates closed at L7 percent on Wednesday night and opened at slightly lower rate of 15 and 1/4 — 16 percent Thursday in New York.

The Fed has been giving signals in the last few days that it is unhappy about the speed of the fall of U.S. dollar interest rates. As such, money market rates have gone up taking the one-month dollar back to 16 and 3/16 — 16 and 5/16 percent.

It was only on Wednesday that the dollar had fallen in the same tenor to 14 and 11/16 8-14 and 13/16 percent. The 12-month Eurodollar interest rate is now standing at 17-17 and 1/2 percent. The dollar rises has affected the local market. Rial deposit rates rose dramatically in the short period as local and Bahrain dealers scrambled for Rials once again.

Dollar positions were being built up in the face of the dollar's recovery and this affected local rial rates. One month rials opened at levels 12 and 1/4 — 13 percent, but quickly rose to 13 and 1/2 — 14 percent.

One-week rates were also affected and they rose from the levels of 3-4 percent to levels of 12 — 13 percent Thursday. As one local dealer commented 'sadly, the rial market dances to the tune of the dollar's performance.'

Long-term rial deposit rates will continue to remain steady and this has been the characteristic of the long-term market for the last 2 months. One — month rials closed at 15 and 3/4 — 15 and 1/2 percent Thursday.

The dollar's rise also affected the local exchange market rate. Rials which had been trading in a rather weak market at 3.4170-90 was now trading at 3.4190-00. By the end of Thursday, spot-rial-dollar rates had risen to 3.4200-10. The markets are now anticipating further rial and dollar interest rate rises.

Egypt curbs foreign currency deals

CAIRO, Sept. 24 (R) — Egypt announced tighter controls on foreign currency dealings in an attempt to hold down prices.

Suleiman Nouredin, the minister of state for finance, told a press conference that banks could no longer accept cash deposits in foreign currencies without proof that the money had been imported legally.

Banks reported heavy withdrawals Wednesday after press reports suggested private accounts in dollars would be confiscated.

The new regulation will effectively outlaw the practice of depositing dollars in banks to take advantage of high dollar interest rates.

Finance ministry officials hope the new measures will also reduce pressure on the black market price of dollars, which has risen by more than 50 percent in two months. Businessmen have been buying dollars on the street to finance their imports and then passing the difference on to consumers, officials said.

The restrictions could eventually eliminate the black market by making dollar holdings by individuals virtually non-usable. Street dealers handle perhaps as much as \$2 billion a year, mainly from tourists and Egyptian working abroad. The Egyptian government last month devalued the pound by 20 percent to bring these customers off the streets and into the banks. At the same time Egypt's Central Bank undertook to provide a part of importers' currency requirements at the devalued rate as a partial subsidy on the cost of essential imports.

London Commodities

	Thursday	Wednesday
Gold (\$ per ounce)	445.50	456.50
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	530.00	548.00
3 months	549.00	568.00
Copper cash	946.00	937.00
3 months	980.00	972.00
Tin cash	8390.00	8390.00
3 months	8340.00	8370.00
Lead cash	402.50	408.00
3 months	415.00	422.00
Zinc cash	497.50	497.50
3 months	514.00	513.00
Aluminum cash	639.00	637.00
3 months	666.00	665.00
Nickel cash	2965.00	2958.00
3 months	3070.00	3070.00
Sugar October	171.50	155.50
March	183.10	178.95
Coffee September	1000.00	1001.00
November	1028.00	1035.00
Cocoa September	1246.00	1242.00
December	1291.00	1291.00

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton.

The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653908, Jeddah.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 24.9.1981 126.22.2402

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arr. Date
Ro 4.	Milora	Fyvez	Containers	22.9.81
4.	Al Muharrag	Kanoo	Steel/Tyres/Gen/Contra.	"
5.	Kota Mogah	O.C.E.	Gen/Foodstuffs	"
7.	Mizuho Reefer	O.C.E.	Fruit	"
8.	Energetic	Al Sahah	Bgd. Barley	23.9.81
10.	Tysla	Barber	Gen/Contra/IMCO 1	"
19.	Attar	Al Sahah	Bulk Cement	19.9.81
22.	Union Expansion	Al Sahah	Bgd. Barley	"
23.	Condor	Star	Tiles/Wire/Gen.	23.9.81
24.	Patricia S	El Havi	Tiles/Marble/iron	22.9.81
25.	Anelos	M.T.A.	General	"
26.	Royal Lily	Alreza	Fraz. Poultry/Refg.	12.9.81
27.	Elin Christine	S.C.S.A.	Tractors/Mobiles/Tim.	23.9.81
28.	Unicab	Alreza	Gen/M.Powder/Steel	17.9.81
29.	Hellenic Valor	Alpha	Contra-RoRo Units	24.9.81

RECENT ARRIVALS:

Tysla	Barber	Containers	23.9.81
Pitburgh	Reyazat	Containers	"
Nordklyn	Alsaada	Gen/Rice/Contra.	"
Elin Christine	S.C.S.A.	Tractors/Mobiles/Tim	"
Condor	Star	General	"
Jessenice	Attar	Pipes/Rice/Reefer	"
Heinrich Arnold	A.E.T.	Gen/Contra/Tyres/	"
Schutte	"	Tubes	"
Energetic	Alsaabah	Bgded Barley	"
Hellenic Valor	Alpha	Contra/RoRo Units	24.9.81
Rhine Maru	A.E.T.	Containers	"
Ice Pilot	Gulf	Reefer	"
Farego	Barber	General	"

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 28.11.140124.9.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

N-2.	Asia Itho	SMC	General	21.9.81
3.	Grand Hickory	Kanoo	Steel Products	22.9.81
4.	Ping Chau	UEP	General	20.9.81
5.	Endurance Express	Saite	Sugar	21.9.81
6.	Liming	Orr	General/Barley	21.9.81
7.	Torrans	Barber	General	22.9.81
14.	Hapegilly Kiel	Alreza	General/Contra.	23.9.81
15.	Misrak Astro	Kanoo	Gen/Contra.	22.9.81
16.	Maldive Republic	Orr	General	23.9.81
17.	Pegasus Timber	Gulf	Gen/Timber	20.9.81
18.	Alfayr	Gosabbi	General	21.9.81
19.	Louisa	Gosabbi	Gen/Mat.	22.9.81
20.	Nefeli	Gosabbi	General	22.9.81
21.	Sirathat	Reyazat	Containers	23.9.81
22.	Panama	Reyazat	Reefer	23.9.81
23.	Safina Reefer	SMC	General	24.9.81
24.	Talpan Pride	Kanoo	General	24.9.81
25.	Konkar Position	Kanoo	General	24.9.81
26.	Luke Lu	Gosabbi	Gen/Contra./Steel	22.9.81
27.	Emma Maersk	Kanoo	General	22.9.81
28.	Konkar Position	Kanoo	General	20.9.81
29.	Luke Lu	Gosabbi	Gen/Contra./Steel	22.9.81
30.	Emma Maersk	Kanoo	General	22.9.81

U.S. Senate sets terms for aid to El Salvador

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — In a potential defeat for U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the Senate Wednesday tentatively approved a series of conditions on his military aid to El Salvador that would require reforms in the Central American nation.

The action would also be a defeat for El Salvador's president, Jose Napoleon Duarte, who told the Senate in a letter he shares the reform goals but appealed that they not be imposed on him as conditions.

The Senate approved, 54-42, an amendment to a \$5.8 billion foreign aid bill supporting the conditions and rejecting an attempt to turn them only into goals.

But the parliamentary situation was confused and the decision could be reversed with votes on other El Salvador amendments Thursday.

The effort to turn the conditions into goals was proposed by Senator Richard Lugar, who said the conditions were opposed by Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M.

Haig Jr.

The conditions would require the president to certify to Congress that El Salvador is not abusing human rights, is moving to control its security forces, is implementing economic reforms, is committed to free elections and is willing to negotiate peace.

Duarte told the Senate the conditions would be "an unacceptable imposition on a government friendly to the United States." "The rationale reflected in the conditions coincides with my own stated objectives but the government and the people of El Salvador would consider legislative conditions as unwarranted," Duarte wrote.

In other action on the bill, the Senate approved amendments earmarking \$12.5 million in U.S. economic aid for Costa Rica, \$5 million for Poland and \$5 million for Lebanon.

It also approved amendments urging Haiti to take steps to stop its flow of refugees to the

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Thursday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	9.12	9.12
Bangladesh Taka	—	—	13.40
Belgian Franc (1,000)	94.00	—	—
Canadian Dollar	286.00	—	286.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	153.00	147.50	147.36
Dutch Guilder (100)	138.00	132.00	132.05
Egyptian Pound	—	3.84	4.11
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	93.00	93.13
French Franc (100)	64.00	62.00	62.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	56.25	61.10
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	36.90
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	—
Israeli Dinar	—	—	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	30.00	29.20	29.00
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.20	—	14.95
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.18	10.175
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.10	12.08
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	74.50	74.25
Mexican Dollar (100)	—	61.30	62.45
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	—	34.58
Philippine Peso (100)	6.31	—	43.45
Pound Sterling	6.31	6.19	6.11
Qatari Ryal (100)	—	94.00	93.95
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	160.90
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	35.65	35.60
Swiss Franc (100)	178.00	173.75	173.60
Syrian Lira (100)	—	—	69.35
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.42	3.43	3.425
Yemeni Ryal (100)	—	75.00	75.25

Selling Price 49,250 49,050
Buying Price 5,785 5,685
Ounce 1,555 1,470

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajha Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Tel: 6420932, Jeddah.

London stock market

LONDON, Sept. 24 — Renewed selling caused a drop of 17.4 points in the *Financial Times* 30 shares to close at 477.4, after Wednesday's drop. Dealers said the erosion of investor confidence due to fears of high interest rates and the uncertain outlook for the economy prompted fresh selling, which was small but persistent.

The higher opening trend on Wall Street caused some issues to close a penny or two above the day's lows, but falls on the day still were in double figures, dealers added. Government bonds fell up to 1/4 point, while U.S. and Canadian stocks closed steadier.

GEC showed a net fall of 18p at 664 having touched a low of 662.

BRIEFS

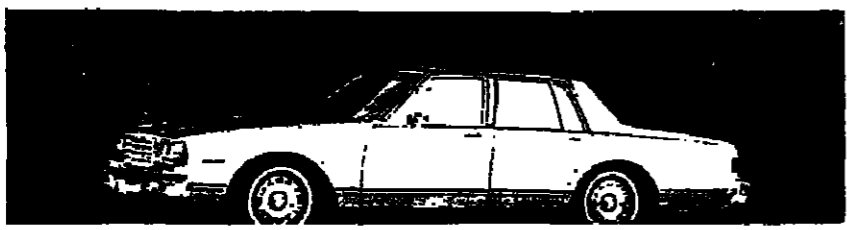
KUALA LUMPUR (AFP) — The Malaysian government has warned it will take stringent action against employers of foreign countries who mistreat and exploit Malaysian workers. Labor and Manpower Minister Datuk Richard Ho said Wednesday the government was keeping an eye on agencies which recruit workers for countries in the Middle East, after reports of Malaysian workers being maltreated.

STOCKHOLM (AFP) — Arencio Match Machinery, part of Swedish match, has a contract worth about \$10 million from the USSR for match-producing machinery at three factories. The equipment will be delivered in 1983.

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The World Bank announced bond issues for \$230 million and \$100 million outside the United States, duration being five and seven years respectively. The funds subscribed will be immediately converted into Swiss francs.

TOKYO (AP) — Japan will extend a 20 billion yen (\$79 million) loan to India for the construction of urea plant, the government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund said Thursday.

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International

To curb anti-Sovietism

Solidarity warned of army crackdown

WARSAW, Sept. 24 (R) — Poland's Prime Minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, told the Solidarity free trade union Thursday to moderate its policies and warned Poles of a police and military crackdown to stamp out anarchy and anti-Communism.

Gen. Jaruzelski, opening a two-day session of the Sejm (parliament), said the fate of the country depended to a considerable degree on the second phase of Solidarity's national congress beginning in Gdansk Saturday. The first phase earlier this month was condemned by other countries of the Soviet bloc which said it turned into an anti-Communist forum.

Gen. Jaruzelski was loudly applauded when he said he had instructed the Interior Ministry and armed forces to take the necessary steps to stop all anarchistic and anti-Soviet excesses. He called on Solidarity to rid itself of anti-Communist and dissident allies and demanded that the union recognize Poland's alliance with Moscow.

The prime minister recalled to their policy of peaceful dialogue through successive crises, but he asked: "How long can one deal under such conditions?" A stop must be put to the deepening tendencies of anarchy, to hooligan unbridleness, anti-state and anti-Soviet excess and disrespect for legal norms.

The general's tough speech was the latest in a series of harsh warnings to Solidarity and political extremists in Poland which included an angry letter from the Kremlin. Reviewing Poland's worsening economic situation, the prime minister said the government felt like a man with a stone bound to his leg "moving with great difficulties but constantly charged with being slow and inept."

Parliament was Thursday debating a new law on worker self-management, an issue on which Solidarity and the authorities have been locked in a serious political struggle. The union offered a compromise Tuesday, acknowledging that the government also had the right to hire and fire industry chiefs, and this was added to the draft law.

But deputies told newsmen Thursday that the Communist authorities made further changes Wednesday night, substantially reducing the level of worker control from that proposed by Solidarity.

The compromise on worker self-management proposed by the union's national executive has drawn criticism from local Solidarity branches and it was by no means clear that it would be accepted by the congress delegates in Gdansk. Solidarity's militant leader in Bydgoszcz, Jan Rulewski, said the proposal ran counter to the wishes of the congress. Branches in Lodz and other towns also issued statements condemning it.

Gen. Jaruzelski told the Sejm that Polish industrial production had fallen 13 percent in last eight months compared with the same period last year. He also repeated an earlier warning that prices of many staple foods would have to go up.

The Solidarity Warsaw news service reported more resolutions criticizing the authorities and the Kremlin. One accused the Polish authorities of meekly approving the Kremlin letter. Solidarity leaders in the southern city of Jelenia Gora also published an open letter to Polish soldiers, the second of its kind, telling them that they were being duped by official propaganda.

Soldiers have been shown recently on State television vowing to defend Communism against counter-revolutionaries. "Soldiers do not let yourselves be fooled," the letter said. "Do not believe that we are counter-revolutionaries or opponents of our alliances. This is nonsense..."

"Soldiers believe us, all our actions are for the good of the country. We simply want Poland to be Poland," it said. The Polish press Thursday published texts of two messages by leading academics, artists and intellectuals which sought to ally Soviet fears about Poland's intentions and called on the government and Solidarity to sit down to serious talks.



Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski

West begins Namibia talks

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Foreign ministers of the five states of the "contact group" on Namibia began talks here Thursday on latest moves to find a formula for an independence settlement for the South African-administered territory.

The talks under the contact group — the United States, Canada, France, Britain and West Germany — follow a meeting in Zurich earlier this week between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker and a top-level South African delegation.

Crocker, who has responsibility for African affairs, reported on his Zurich talks with the secretary-general in South Africa's Foreign Ministry, Brand Fourie, to representatives of the other four contact group states in New York Wednesday night.

The Western contact group has been trying to overcome South African resistance to its plan by working out guarantees for minority rights in advance of U.N.-supervised elections for a constitutional assembly in Namibia. There are only some 90,000 whites in a Namibian population of about a million.

The five foreign ministers were expected to issue a broad statement designed to assure suspicious black Africans of Western determination to resolve the last major colonial problem on the African continent, South Africa has ruled the former German colony since World War I, ignoring the United Nations' 1966 revocation of a League of Nations mandate that had been awarded to the Pretoria government in 1920.

For Commonwealth summit

Australia steps up security

SYDNEY, Sept. 24 (R) — Australian police Thursday began a huge operation to protect Commonwealth leaders at a summit in Melbourne next week, raiding 12 homes occupied by an India-based religious sect and seizing documents about the meeting.

Police are trying out the biggest security clampdown in Australian history to protect leaders of a quarter of the world's population at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting. They said Thursday's action was part of the operation.

In a series of coordinated dawn raids on premises occupied by the Ananda Marga sect, police and special branch detectives seized documents about the meeting and a plan of a hotel where some of the delegations will be staying.

Two men and a woman were arrested during the raids, but one man was later released. The remaining man and a woman were charged with minor offenses unrelated to the summit, police said. A police informer has claimed in court that members of Ananda Marga were responsible for a bomb blast outside the Commonwealth regional heads of government meeting in Sydney in 1978 which killed two dustmen and a policeman.

Police said passports and diaries containing information about the Melbourne meeting were also seized Thursday. But a spokesman for the sect said the raids were a way of justifying the huge amount spent on security for the summit. India has blamed Ananda Marga for a series of attacks on its diplomats and property in this country.

More than 3,700 police will patrol Melbourne during the summit, guarding not only more than 40 delegations, most led by heads

of government, but also Britain's Queen Elizabeth who will receive Commonwealth leaders on the Royal yacht *Britannia*. The yacht, already berthed in Melbourne, is guarded round the clock by a destroyer, divers and police boats. The queen will arrive Saturday.

The police will be assisted by helicopters, sophisticated monitoring and communications equipment and an extreme emergency soldiers from the country's top anti-terrorist unit the Australian SAS (Special Air Services), who will be held in reserve near Melbourne. Manhole covers have been welded down along official motorcade routes to guard against bombs, and traffic will be banned when official cars use the roads four times a day.

The conference, which starts Tuesday and continues until Oct. 7, comes on the eve of the Cancun conference, which many Commonwealth leaders will also attend. Discussion will therefore focus on the international economic situation.

The annual report of the Commonwealth secretariat-general, which is the preparatory document for the Melbourne conference, stresses the need to revive the North-South dialogue. Melbourne is also expected to debate the question of international sporting links with South Africa, in the light of the clashes between police and anti-apartheid demonstrators during the Springboks' recent tour of New Zealand.

The ASEAN members in the Commonwealth are expected to stress again their concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in



(Wirephoto)

HELICOPTER LIFT : A Chinook helicopter lifts a load of engineers and equipment during major NATO exercises in Denmark. Deployed on exercises for the first time, the new Chinook can lift 10 tons of stores or 30 armed soldiers. This RAF helicopter worked with Jaguar and Harrier aircraft on exercise Amber Express, which involved 22,000 men from several countries.

Apart from bad weather

Damage fear halts exercises

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Sept. 24 (AFP) — The United States Army reckons to spend one dollar in damage claims for every meter traveled by a tank on regular peacetime army maneuvers. Several million dollars are put aside annually as compensation for damage likely to be done to farmlands and highways by tanks, jeeps and heavy trucks.

This year was no exception as six member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) participated in military maneuvers codenamed "Certain Encounter", which ended Tuesday.

Belgium, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, the United States and West Germany took part in the largely American exercise which was called off by U.S. overall commander Gen. Paul Williams because of heavy rainstorms over the central German plains.

But weather was not the only reason why the war games were terminated — Gen. Williams was only too aware to the huge

sums that might have to be paid in compensation if heavy tank tracks were made to squelch over rain-soaked countryside.

Before the maneuvers started last week, a colonel of the 4th Mechanized Infantry Division based in Fort Carson (Colorado) sat on the turret of an M-60 tank and told his men to be careful how they drove. "Just remember that Uncle Sam will have to repay all damage that you cause on this exercise and as you are all taxpayers, that means that in the end the money will be coming from your own pockets. So be careful."

A small booklet issued to all troops lays down the tariff rates for damage. A tank driver who knocks over a street sign by mistake is responsible for damage estimated at \$30 but if a tank tears off the surface of a mile-long road the damage is estimated from \$12,000 to \$50,000. The booklet is generally known by troops as *The 10 Commandments* and contains a long list of "don'ts".



(Wirephoto)

AMBUSHED: Salvador National Guardsmen duck as anti-government fighters ambush their convoy as it leaves a small town. A civil war is going on in El Salvador to oust the U.S.-backed military junta.

52 bodies recovered in Philippines

MANILA, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Rescuers have recovered 52 bodies from the sunken Philippine Navy destroyer *Datu Kalantiao*, and 27 men are still missing, officials here said Thursday. The destroyer capsized in a typhoon Sunday off the Calayan Islands, some 504 kms north of Manila, in the first major Philippine naval accident since World War II.

Naval authorities said rescue teams were penetrating the ship cautiously because of the presence of explosive gases. One report said

men from an American naval vessel, *The Mount Hood*, which has joined rescue operations, had ripped open one portion of the ship but found no survivors.

"We will still try to open all compartments and three naval ships will remain in the mishap area until we are convinced we have done all we can," a Philippine naval chief told reporters.

Navy chief Rear Adm. Simeon Alejandro said teams were searching northern Philippine waters for 139 other persons still missing.

Soviet bid threatens West, says Afghan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — A former Afghan military official has said that the Russian occupation of Afghanistan is part of a Mideast expansionist policy that threatens the West.

Rahim Wardak, former deputy chancellor of foreign relations for the Afghan Defense Ministry, said Wednesday the Soviet invasion "was made possible by long-time preparation and was not an impulsive, irrational act."

But Wardak said the Afghan war of liberation is a strategic stalemate and the Mujahedeen will "fight to the last soul" to expel the Russian troops. Wardak spoke to a Capitol Hill forum sponsored by the American Conservative Union and designed to arouse new concern in this country over the plight of Afghanistan.

With Wardak translating into English, Safi Shah Mahmood, identified as a wounded fighter, said "Afghanistan freedom fighters are ready to continue their sacrifice" against "the barbaric campaign of the Soviet Union that has changed the country to a human slaughterhouse."

Wardak said he wanted to "debunk the myth that the Soviet invasion is not a threat to the West." He said the USSR hopes to gain control of the Gulf and threaten oil supplies to Western nations.

"In Soviet eyes, peaceful coexistence is seen as a means of changing the balance of power short of nuclear war," he said. The greatest danger is "Western self-deception. There should be no further Soviet-style detente."

Wardak added that although there is a military stalemate in Afghanistan now, "time is running short for the Afghan freedom fighters. One of the most freedom loving countries of the world is today fighting for its very survival."

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong (king) Sultan Ahmad Shah said Thursday that the present situation in Cambodia and Afghanistan was an affront to all Islamic and nonaligned countries.

"The withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and Afghanistan, respect for the independence, sovereignty and the nonaligned status and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian and Afghan peoples are indeed imperative for bringing peace and stability to the regions concerned and for defusing the current international tension," the king said when he received the credentials of the new Pakistani ambassador, Syed Abid Ali Bilgrami, at the National Palace here.

He also praised Pakistan for caring for over 2 million Afghan refugees and said Malaysia hoped that conditions could be created for these refugees to return home in honor and safety.

Tokyo, Moscow agree on talks

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (AFP) — Long-strained Japan-Soviet relations have "begun to move forward," Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here Thursday. He was referring at a press conference to Wednesday's talks in New York between Japanese Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda and his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko.

The foreign ministers agreed that Tokyo and Moscow should resume working-level consultations, suspended after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Kichii Miyazawa called Thursday for working-level talks on the long-pending territorial problem between the two countries.

Japan has long been demanding the return of the four Soviet-held Kurile islands off Hokkaido, northern Japan, but Moscow has refused the request saying there was no territorial issue between the two countries.

From page one

some Arab newspapers follow such a suspicious and destructive trend made to serve only the enemies of the Arab and Islamic worlds."

In New York British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, in an interview Wednesday on the CBS *Morning Show*, lent indirect support to the sale of the AWACS by declaring Great Britain would supply Saudi Arabia with similar aircraft if the United States declined to do so.

The British minister said the sale has now become a political question rather than a military one, hinging on whether the United States is prepared to help the Saudi Arabians by selling the airplanes.

Asked if he felt it would be politically wise for the United States to go through with the sale, he noted that the issue "is so wrapped up in domestic problems here that I wouldn't like to interfere."

"I think I've given you my answer by saying that if we were asked to do so, we would," he responded.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazim

Russia's embroilment in Afghanistan (and Poland) must be behind the recent revival of anti-Soviet jokes.

One I liked was about the German and Russian each fishing on their side of the river. (Don't ask for good geography from jokes). The Russian notices that every time the German dips his fishing hook in the water, up it pops again with a new fish. The Russian had been trying for hours, but without a single success.

Finally, he shouts across to the German. "Hoy! How come you keep getting the fish while I can't catch a thing?" "Perhaps," answers the German thoughtfully, "it's because the fish in your side of the river don't dare to open their mouths."

Then there's the one about the three Russians who meet in the detention camp. The first says, "I was brought here because I always arrived late to work. That was considered anti-social." The second says, "how strange. In my case, I was jailed for always arriving early, which made them think I was a spy." The third says, "and my case is the most tragic. I was sent here because I always arrived on time, and they accused me of having a Swiss watch."

And finally, it is told that a certain comrade Popov, decided that the time had come to stand up in the annual party congress and ask a few direct questions: "We are supposed to be the world's leading industrial power. Yet where are the cars we produce? We are supposed to lead the world in agriculture. Yet where is the bread and the meat?" He sat down to mumble of surprise from the meeting.

Next day the meeting resumed and a colleague of his stood up. "Our comrade popov, asked yesterday where is the meat, where is the bread, where are the cars, I have a further question to ask today: Where is comrade Popov?"

Translated from Ashraf Al-Ahmed

Powell sees race conflict as civil war

LONDON, Sept. 24 (R) — Right-wing politician Enoch Powell said Thursday that racial conflict in Britain would amount to civil war unless non-white immigrants were repatriated. Powell, a former leading Conservative member of parliament for a Northern Ireland constituency, has sparked a heated controversy ever since he predicted a "river of blood" from race war in his speech in 1968.

Speaking to young Conservatives Thursday in Cobham, south of London, he said: "I have been forecasting internecine conflict on a scale which could only properly be described as civil war." He denied assertions by other politicians that riots in many inner cities in July were not caused by racial conflict although they involved many non-white immigrants.

Powell said the only solution was repatriation for immigrants from the non-white Commonwealth. He said the government secretly agreed with him, but "many will have had to suffer and perhaps to die" before it would publicly acknowledge his views."

Meanwhile, street violence briefly flared for the second straight night Wednesday in Liverpool's racially mixed Toxteth area, scene of savage rioting between black and white youths and police last July.

Merseyside police said some 20 youth flung stones at police carrying riot shields and started to throw up a street barricade of abandoned furniture and other debris. A police spokesman said the youth were dispersed "within a few minutes."

Tuesday night two police officers investigating an alleged burglary were stoned at a tenement and youths threw up a street barricade and set it ablaze. A police alert was called but the trouble was defused by black community workers who persuaded the crowd of youths to disperse.

In the July violence hundreds of police were injured in pitched battles with rioters and 150 buildings in the area were gutted by fire.

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